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STEAMER ARABIA NOT IN SERVICE OF ADMIRALTY

British Government Informs State
Department German Contention
Is Wrong—No Asiatic
Soldiers on Board Vessel

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The British Government today informed the State Department that the steamer Arabia was not in admiralty service when she was sunk by a submarine, and that she never had been in such service. It was said, however, that the Arabia carried some Government passengers, "an ordinary packet passenger" at the expense of the Government. There were no Asiatic workmen soldiers aboard, the note indicated.

The State Department made the following announcement about the message:

"The Department of State has received a reply from the British Government to the inquiry concerning the status of the steamer Arabia, to the effect that she was not at the time she was sunk and never had been in the service of the British Government or any of the Allied governments, that she carried some Government passengers at the expense of the Government."

"The number of such passengers will be communicated later. It is understood also that there were no Asiatic crew and that vessels do not follow the ordinary peace route, on account of the operations of submarines."

Germany had admitted sinking the Arabia. She claimed there were Asiatic workmen soldiers aboard and said that her submarine commander believed the ship was a transport, in view of the fact that she was not following the ordinary steamer course.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

There is no news of special importance from any of the battle fronts. The Russo-Rumanian forces in the Dobruja are, according to both Petrograd and Berlin once again in retreat. Petrograd announces that Allied forces were obliged to fall back before heavy attacks of numerically stronger forces; whilst the German official statement, in reporting a steady advance by the Germans and Bulgarians claims the capture of some 900 prisoners.

Increased activity is reported from the eastern front especially in Galicia, and from the western front in the Somme and Verdun sections.

London announces the recapture of the Egyptian town of El-Arish in the Suez Canal region "after being two years in the hands of our opponents."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—The official statement issued from German general headquarters yesterday follows:

Western theater: Near the coast, in the Somme sector, and on the east bank of the Meuse the artillery activity increased during the afternoon hours. On the Yser a Belgian outpost was taken.

Eastern war theater: Front of Prince Leopold: Along the Brena and on the Stokhod the Russian artillery are continued for a long time. An advance of two hostile companies southeast of Riga was repulsed. Northwest of Zalostse (Galicia) German advanced troops entered both the most advanced positions of the Russians and the village of Zvyzyn and returned after destroying four mine throwers and capturing 34 prisoners and two machine guns.

Front of Archduke Joseph: A hostile night attack on Casselemer, north of Trossus Valley, failed.

The Dobruja army continues to (Continued on page six, column one)

OUTLOOK BRIGHT FOR SOLUTION TO GREEK PROBLEMS

Italian Premier Says There Are
Grounds for Hoping Difficulties
Will Be Adjusted

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ROME, Italy (Saturday)—In a discussion of budget estimates in the Senate, Signor Boselli, the Premier, referred yesterday to the Greek situation. There are grounds for hoping, he said, that the complicated situation will be satisfactorily dealt with, giving us the desired guarantees.

Our objectives are to assure by necessary precautions the safety of the Allied troops in Macedonia, to abstain from exercising pressure to induce Greece to abandon her neutrality and not to take part in the internal politics of the country.

"I believe," he concluded, "this policy to be wise and in conformity with Italian traditions, to maintain healthy international relations."

Greek Troops Praised

King Congratulates Soldiers for Their
Exemplary Behavior

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—According to telegrams received by the Anglo-Hellenic League, King Constantine has addressed an order of the day to the troops of the Athenian command, congratulating them on their exemplary behavior on Dec. 1 and 2, which saved the country, the order says, from enemies who hoped to overthrow public order and the dynasty.

General Callaris, commanding the first corps, has addressed a similar order to the troops under his command. "Your assistance," he says, "during those critical days in engagements with foreign troops will never be forgotten."

A telegram from the Greek Provisional Government states that students and professors of the university at Athens are being arrested at the instance of M. Gounaris for pro-Entente leanings and at the Government offices inquiries are being opened into the political opinions of the staffs.

THREE ST. LOUIS BREWERIES GO OUT OF BUSINESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Forest Park Brewing Company here has filed a petition in bankruptcy. This is the third brewery within a month to begin winding up its affairs in anticipation of the effect of the nation-wide prohibition movement.

The Mutual Brewery was closed by order of the referee in bankruptcy court on Nov. 14, and on Dec. 2 the Excelsior Brewery announced it would close its doors on Jan. 1.

In filing a plea of bankruptcy, the Forest Park Brewing Company listed its assets at \$241,352.48 and its liabilities at \$260,457.56. Unsecured claims are listed at \$433,967, and secured claims at \$299,400. The assets include \$187,000 in real estate. The company owes notes to individuals totalling \$39,327.

U-BOAT TO BRING MAIL TO AMERICA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—A Berlin message announces that ordinary mail to the United States and neutral countries, via the United States, will shortly be forwarded by a commercial submarine.

An official announcement of the sailing dates will be made later.

EXTRAORDINARY WAR CREDIT FOR HOLLAND

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

THE HAGUE, Holland (Saturday)—A bill for an extraordinary war credit of 135,000,000 florins has been adopted by the second Chamber.

GERMAN PEACE MOVE AS SEEN BY PROF. CLARK

Columbia Faculty Member Says
Treaties of Arbitration Will Be
Indispensable—Sees Two
Leagues After War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That there can be no permanent peace unless the Allies win, and that there is more than an even chance that the treaty of peace will provide for the gradual disarmament of the nations, were two of the points made by Prof. John Bates Clark, of the department of economics, Columbia University, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor who had asked him for his views of the German peace move in the light of the platform of the League to Enforce Peace, of whose executive committee Professor Clark is a member.

"There are a few things which can confidently be expected," said Professor Clark. "In a combination of states which undertakes to use force to secure the reference of disputes to arbitration, the two belligerent unions cannot at first be included. France would not bind herself in any contingency to fight England in the interests of Germany. Germany would not bind herself in any contingency to fight Austria in the interests of England or France. And yet that is what these nations might have to do under an agreement to coerce any nation whatsoever that might refuse to refer quarrels to arbitration."

"But treaties of arbitration between countries on opposite sides in the present war will be indispensable. Without them the condition of Europe would be perilous in the extreme. A quarrel between any member of the Entente and any member of the Central Powers, if allowed to go as far as war, would automatically bring in all the countries now engaged. The calamity would be so inconceivably great and the danger so imminent that we absolutely must have courts for (Continued on page six, column four)

WHAT THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA AIMS AT

Program Looks to Restoration of
Full Constitutional Conditions
and Economic Treaty

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—An official communique from Vienna referring to the new Austrian Cabinet, states that the restoration of full constitutional conditions and the creation of necessary premises for that purpose and paving the way to Parliament will be the Government's aim.

The conclusion of an economic treaty between the two states constituting the monarchy and the establishment of closer economic relations with the German empire, the statement adds, will be among the first tasks of the new Government.

Regarding the position of Galicia, an autograph letter of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Nov. 4 will serve the Government as a guide to its course of action.

Prince Hohenlohe Resigns

Count Czernin Becomes Minister of
Foreign Affairs

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Saturday)—Emperor Karl has accepted Prince Hohenlohe's resignation as Minister of Finance, appointing Baron Burian his successor, while Count Czernin, formerly Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in Bucharest, becomes Foreign Minister, Minister of the Imperial House and President of the Joint Council of Ministers.

The Neues Wiener Tageblatt states that Parliament will be consulted concerning the settlement between Austria and Hungary, and the Government will shortly create the necessary preliminary conditions for the successful working of the Reichsrath.

When Herr von Spitzmuller was endeavoring to form a Cabinet, the press intimated that it would be merely a temporary one in any case, paving the way for one under Prince Hohenlohe.

SWITCHMEN WIN DEMANDS IN PART

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The two British steamers Itonus, 5300 tons, the Murex, 3500, and the Norwegian steamer Avona, 2900, are reported sunk.

The switchmen demanded a rate of 1 1/4 for overtime, against 13 railroads of the East and Middle West. The award today was for an increase of the pay from Dec. 23, 1915, to the same date in 1917, of 5 cents an hour for conductors and helpers and grant of an eight-hour day with pro rata pay for overtime.

LIGHT THROWN ON DEPORTATION OF BELGIAN SUBJECTS

Claim Made Not Only Unem-
ployed but Employed Persons
Were Seized by Germans

HAVRE, France (Saturday)—Specific details regarding the deportations of Belgians have been made public by Fernand Passelecq, director of the documentary bureau of the Belgian War Ministry.

"The German pretension that errors in judging the social condition of these deported were involuntary and were due to the bad faith of the Belgian authorities is entirely contrary to the facts," said M. Passelecq. "It is to be noted in Governor-General von Bisping's reply to the protest of the senators and deputies, recently made public, that he did not dare to contest the facts concerning the arbitrary seizure of employed persons."

"At Quaregon, in the coal region south of Mons, 3000 workmen were summoned and 304 deported, of whom 227 had never been out of work; at Dour 137 were taken, of whom 117 were working; at Wasmes 186 were deported, of whom 130 were working; at Frameries 269 were deported, of whom 187 were working; at Hornu 140 were deported, of whom 87 were working; at Ghlin 156 were taken, of whom 46 were working. At Hayre, Belgium, the Mayor of the town offered to give proofs concerning whether the men were employed or not. The proofs were refused."

"Forty-six men, all regularly employed at the Baume-Marpent rolling mills at Haine St. Pierre, were taken. From the Gilson works at La Croixere 50 employees were taken out of a total of 225 summoned. From the works at De Louve 50 workmen were taken. Fifty-one ironworkers were arrested in the rolling mills at La Croixere and 25 were taken from the 130 employed at the bolt works at La Louviere. From the Compagnie Centrale de Construction, at Haine St. Pierre, 25 workmen were taken. From the blast furnaces and foundries at La Louviere 70 per cent of the total number employed were seized, making it impossible for the works to continue operations."

"From the G. Boel works at La Louviere 259 men regularly employed were taken, including the office manager, 10 office employees, 21 foremen and 217 workmen. The glass works at Jemappes, the only establishment of its kind in the district, resumed work Dec. 4, 1915, and worked without interruption, increasing its output, until Nov. 1, 1916, when it was shut down for repairs until Nov. 10, with the intention of increasing the production. More than half the skilled workmen at these works were arrested and deported, including 40 per cent of the blowers, 60 per cent of the first-class apprentices, 32 per cent of the second class apprentices, 35 of the extenders and all the electricians and adjusters."

"Germany released a few hundred out of the 100,000 taken to make a show of magnanimity. The releases were not spontaneous, but were the result of the pressing representations made by the American and Spanish ministers at Brussels."

Belgian Deportations

Colonel Roosevelt Calls German Act
Crowning Brutality

NEWPORT, R. I.—Men and women of all conditions of life attended a citizens' meeting to protest against the deportation of Belgians by Germany in the hall of the Newport Historical Society. Daniel B. Fearing presided, and the speakers were William Roscoe Thayer of Boston, Prof. Thomas Crosby of Brown University and the Rev. Robert Bachman Jr. of Portsmouth.

"Among the letters read was one from Colonel Roosevelt, which said in part: 'As long as neutrals keep silent, or speak apologetically, or take refuge in the futilities of the professional pacifists, there will be no cessation in these brutalities, but surely this last and crowning brutality which amounts to the imposition of a cruel form of State slavery of a helpless and unoffending conquered nation, must make our people realize that they pervert their own souls, that they degrade their own manhood, if they do not bear emphatic testimony against the perpetration of such iniquity. Thus I am glad to be among the Americans who bear this testimony.'

JAPAN'S BUDGET FOR THE COMING YEAR DISCUSSED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

TOKIO, Japan (Saturday)—At a recent meeting of Cabinet ministers and members of both houses, the budget for the coming year was discussed. The new Cabinet is following on the lines already laid down by the outgoing Administration.

Revenue and expenditure balance at 604,000,000 yen. To provide a fund for the capital expenditure of the Imperial Railway the Government propose raising an internal loan. Capital expenditure for various works of the Korean Government will also be obtained by a loan issue; the amount will, it is understood, be 13,000,000 yen.

An internal loan of 40,000,000 yen will also be raised for the railway account, the proceeds being applied to the repayment of advances by savings bank to the railways. An internal loan of 30,000,000 yen will also be issued, the proceeds being applied to the redemption of foreign debt.

Regarding the naval program the total supplementary expenditure for the next 12 years is estimated at 260,640,000 yen, the sum for the next financial year being 14,320,000 yen.

GERMAN UNDERSEA BOAT REPORTED LOST

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—A German submarine is reported sunk in the Bay of Biscay.

Steamers Reported Sunk

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Oil Wells Destroyed
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The War Office announced that a report has been received from the British military mission in Rumania of the destruction of oil wells and refineries near the principal oilfields.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE DRY, YET IN NEED OF AID

Government Canceled Licenses
for the Sale of Alcoholic Be-
verages, But Panamanian Cities
Furnish a Supply

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, R. P.—The news that efforts are being made to have national prohibition a predominant policy of the Democratic Party is arousing considerable interest on the isthmus, where the liquor problem is much in evidence. The celerity with which the Canal Zone restricted liquor traffic soon after President Wilson's first election was a prominent incident in the history of the Panama Canal Zone. Previous to that time, not only Panama, but Colon in the Republic of Panama, but the Canal Zone under the United States Government were "wide open." Saloons were licensed in all the towns on the zone and they did a flourishing business. This condition obtained for the eight years from 1904 to 1912, but soon after the election of 1912, the canal Government canceled the Zone licenses and put prohibition into effect. This was probably the first instance where the National Government enacted prohibition anywhere.

So far as the isthmian liquor problem was concerned, there was not much substantial change effected by this legislation. Under the expropriation and depopulation policy inaugurated on the zone, and after most of the towns were abandoned when Gatun Lake flooded the area occupied by them, the American population was largely concentrated into the American cities of Balboa, Ancon and Cristobal, at the canal terminals and immediately adjoining Panama City and Colon. These new American cities, adjoining the Panamanian, streets are the dividing lines. There is a Panamanian saloon within less than a hundred yards of the Ancon (American) post office.

The liquor problem is still a very live one on the isthmus, although the Canal Zone is as dry as a bone. The 10,000 American soldiers and the 3,000 American employees can get all they want without much trouble. There are also plenty of retail saloons in Colon and Panama. With a population of about 30,000, these cities boast hardly fewer than a thousand "cantinas," large and small. Drunkenness is common. It is the cause of most of the police troubles, and of riots between the races and nationalities.

The concomitants of the trade are here, too. There are extensive and wide open red light districts in both cities. Of course these conditions are all under the control of the Panama Government. But a big revenue is derived from licenses. In fact, this revenue is a definite part of the parasitical system by which Panama has managed to live on the canal. The absence of roads and of agriculture and other business here has made Panama dependent upon the droppings from the canal to a great degree. Of course the loss of revenue by the acting prohibition here, both to the Government and to individuals, would be heavy; but if the United States Government would help in building roads, so as to open up the country and to promote better investments, and more solid business, the country would be decidedly better off. There are many Americans on the isthmus who greatly deplore these conditions here, but they have been almost powerless to remedy them. Any movement in the States, or any interest in the matter in Washington would be hailed by them with the greatest pleasure.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Saturday)—In his speech proroguing Parliament, read in the House of Lords yesterday afternoon, King George said he was confident that however long the struggle their efforts, supported by the inflexible determination of all his subjects, would finally achieve the victorious consummation of those aims for which he entered the war.

My Government, he added, has been reconstructed with the sole object of furthering these aims unaltered and unimpaired.

Addressing the Lords and Commons the King said, "The victorious prosecution of the war must be our single endeavor until we have vindicated the rights so ruthlessly violated by our enemies and established the security of Europe on a sure foundation."

In the House of Commons yesterday, replying to a question, Mr. Bonar Law said no information as to President Wilson's note could be given, since the question could not be dealt with except in conjunction with the Allies.

PEACE PLEA FROM BRITISH PACIFIST

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A committee from New York arrived here early today bringing a peace plea from Bertrand Russell, British pacifist in London. The plea, it was reported, will be presented to the President.

Foster Peabody, Paul U. Kellogg and Emily Green Balch, the committee of the American Neutral Conference, brought the letter here.

The plea of Mr. Russell is described as in the form of an open letter to President Wilson, and says that the President has "an opportunity of performing a signal service to mankind, surpassing even that of Abraham Lincoln."

The text proceeds to outline that Mr. Wilson's opportunity lies in saving European civilization by stopping the war. Mr. Russell declares that "victory is impossible for either side" and that "the situation is becoming intolerable to every humane man." He closes by stating that "the desire for peace" is "universal" among all the belligerents.

STEAMER KANSAN HITS MINE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The American steamer Kansan struck a mine and her bow was badly damaged, according to a Lloyd's report transmitted to the State Department. It gave no date or place. The same message told of the sinking of three British and two Norwegian ships.

GUATEMALA AND MEXICO BORDER SETTLEMENT TOLD

Representative of President Ca-
berra Recites Trend of Suc-
cessful Negotiations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Adjustment of border difficulties which existed between Guatemala and Mexico was a simple matter, according to Dr. James D. Stickell of Chichicastenango, Guatemala, who acted as personal representative of the Guatemalan President, Estrada Cabrera, in the negotiations which led to resumption of diplomatic relations between the two republics and who is now visiting at Hagerstown, Md.

When the Constitutionalist took Mexico City in 1914, the Minister of Guatemala to Mexico, Dr. Ortega, was invited to leave Mexico by the Carranza Government because of his alleged alliance with Huertistas. It is considered significant that he never returned to his own country, being now in Spain; however, the Minister of Mexico to Guatemala was also handed his passports and diplomatic relations thus severed. Meanwhile the rich Mexican State of Chiapas over the line from Guatemala, was the scene of activities of too many different "sistas" to classify and the borders between that State and Guatemala presented a problem in policing relatively much more difficult than the border problem of the United States, Dr. Stickell says.

Guatemala put as large a force on the border as could then be raised and equipped, and although there were a number of encounters between the Guatemalan forces and bandit bands, no citizens were injured and the rule of never pursuing the invading bands into Mexican territory was adhered to. After more than a year of maintenance of a large force along the border, the prospects of good crops in Guatemala made the labor demand such that so many men could not well be spared for the army. Dr. Stickell's mission to Mexico succeeded in opening negotiations which resulted in resumption of diplomatic relations between the two republics. Mexico and Guatemala each have soldiers along the border now but these forces are not much larger than those usually maintained for enforcement of customs laws and other border police duty.

In the light of the experience of Guatemala, Dr. Stickell believes that the first thing to be done by the United States toward restoration of satisfactory conditions in northern Mexico is the withdrawal of United States troops from Mexico. He considers the presence in Mexico of those troops a disturbing influence.

FRANCE VIEWS AMERICAN NOTE WITH SURPRISE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Saturday)—In the French press, the general references to President Wilson's note have been cautious. It is pointed out that the note reveals a marked misunderstanding of the situation.

"What," it is asked, "are the influences which have influenced the President to act thus?" The surprise is great and the tendency is rather to pause before expressing a definite opinion.

The Temps maintains that the President erred in not saying which country was responsible for the war. While recognizing that the States are affected by the Temps explains that Germany is setting a trap for peace just as it did two years ago for war."

Explanatory Notes

Ambassadors to Foreign Govern-
ments to Be Enlightened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In order to prevent any misconception being placed on the President's note, the Administration yesterday cabled to United States ambassadors abroad the two statements made by Secretary Lansing on Thursday, so that these representatives might be able to state correctly to the governments to which they are accredited the position of this nation. They are intended, it is said, to show that the President's note is exactly what it purports to be.

Another phase of the German view here is that whatever the reply of the Entente Allies may be here, the relations between the United States and the Central Powers have been immeasurably improved. The representatives of the Entente Allies are inclined to accept the attitude of the President in good faith.

It is declared now in all Administration offices that there is perfect understanding between the President and the Secretary of State, and whatever of discord may have appeared on the surface has been dispelled by the Secretary's second note.

The notes to the belligerents, Secretary Lansing's explanatory statements and recent German submarine activities furnished the chief topic of discussion at yesterday's Cabinet meeting. Later it was said that the discussion was directed toward no particular end but merely brought forth the views of Cabinet members.

After the Cabinet meeting Secretary Lansing said full information concerning the sinking of the British liner Arabia was not at hand. The American Government is anxiously awaiting word from Berlin regarding the British horse ship Marina, which, admittedly was sunk without warning by a German submarine, and which, the State Department has been convinced, was not a transport. No course of action will be decided on until Germany has been heard from further.

It was learned that after full discussion the Cabinet took the view that the force of the note to the belligerents had not been materially affected by Secretary Lansing's statements.

Press comment in both England and Germany was read with the deepest interest by members of the Cabinet. Spokesmen for the Administration thought that the unfavorable impression made at first in England would be changed when the note was examined carefully.

Note Is Suspected

German Papers Say It May Assist
Entente Group

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—German papers express suspicion of President Wilson's note as being intended to promote the publication of terms of peace and assist the Entente.

The Koelnische Zeitung says Germany cannot go beyond the general definition of terms already given and the Koelnische Volkszeitung says if Mr. Wilson has been contemplating the move for some time the peace he would mediate can be imagined from his previous attitude.

The Vienna press takes a more hopeful view, the Neue Freie Presse remarking that the note will at least have the effect of retarding the peace question in the foreground and obliging the Entente to discuss a reasonable peace.

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REFORMS URGED IN EDUCATION IN UNITED KINGDOM

Program Issued by Education
Reform Council Contains Pro-
posed Changes With Regard
to Instruction in Schools

By The Christian Science Monitor special
education correspondent

LONDON, England—Some six months ago the Teachers' Guild of Great Britain and Ireland appointed an Education Reform Council "to consider the condition of education in England and to promote such reform and developments as may appear desirable." Sir Henry Miers, vice-chancellor of the University of Manchester, was appointed president of the council. Professor Gilbert Murray and Dr. Michael Sadler became its vice-presidents, and Dr. William Garnett, so long and so honorably associated with the work of the London education authority, was selected as chairman. As the field of operation was large, the work was divided between 10 committees. A final report is not likely to be published much before Easter of next year, but in the meantime there has been issued "a program of educational reform" which can be had on application to the Assistant Hon. Secretary, 9 Brunswick Square, London, W. C., price 2d. post free. Among the recommendations are the following:

"The ministry of education should hold a higher place in the hierarchy of the office of the State, and the salary of the minister should be equivalent to that of other principal secretaries of state.

"For the purpose of coordinating the activities of local education authorities with those of the universities and institutions for higher education, the country should be divided into educational provinces, the areas of which should be larger than those of the existing local authorities.

"There should be increased provision for the care of children under school age, and steps should be taken to secure parental responsibility.

"The principle of continuity must be carried out effectively in all branches of education; lower educational institutions being linked to higher by well-planned promotion of pupils and by attention to desirable sequence of curricula. Educational institutions should be brought into relation with professions, commerce, industry, agriculture, home-making.

"In elementary schools children should receive full-time education until at least the end of the educational half year in which the fourteenth birthday occurs. Thereafter part-time education should continue until the age of at least 17, in the daytime, for an average of three half days per week or an equivalent period per annum.

"The elementary school system should be entirely recast so as to provide (a) primary departments, or schools, for ages from about 5½ to 11½; (b) middle departments, or schools, for ages 11½ to 14½, with optional attendance until 15½; (c) continuation departments or schools. The middle departments may be organized with either the primary or the continuation departments, or the three departments may be organized as a single institution.

"Varying types of continuation schools should be encouraged. The continuation school must be really a school with a corporate life of its own.

"Reduction in the size of classes in elementary schools is an urgent need.

"The transfer from primary to secondary schools, or from preparatory departments or schools to secondary schools, should take place usually between the ages of 11 and 12.

"The number of efficient secondary schools of varying types should be increased. Schools provided by the local education authority should have separate governing bodies with real administrative responsibility.

"In secondary schools, including endowed and public schools, pupils should remain as a rule until the end of the term in which the seventeenth birthday occurs. Financial provision should be made to enable suitable pupils to continue at school until they enter the university.

"The Reform Council expresses complete agreement with the view advanced by the consultative committee that large additional funds should be provided by the State for scholarships for higher education. The amount proposed—£329,500 per annum—is not too large.

"The attention of the managers of large commercial and manufacturing undertakings should be called to the appointments boards, which, in most universities, are now giving reliable help in the selection of graduates suitable for different types of responsible work. If the guiding minds of the universities keep in touch with leaders in the professions and industries, the claims of liberal education and of utilitarian efficiency may be harmonized.

"Social service is requiring a large number of trained and experienced workers. The action of those universities and colleges who have established courses and diplomas for social study is to be welcomed, and should supply women as well as men well prepared for some of the numerous public posts created during the last few years. Work of this kind should be adequately remunerated.

"A complete revision and substantial improvement of the scales of salaries should be made at an early date, in order to attract to the schools



The Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes, M. P.

GLASGOW CALLS FOR AN INCREASE IN WAR PENSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—At a recent conference on soldiers' and sailors' pensions in Glasgow, under the auspices of the Glasgow Workers War Emergency Committee, a resolution was submitted calling on the Government to increase the pensions to soldiers and sailors and the allowances to their dependents in proportion to the increased cost of living, with a minimum of £1 per week; to provide adequate pensions to disabled men and others discharged unfit; to provide all moneys required from the National exchequer without taint of charity; to continue army pay and allowances until the pension is paid; to establish the administration on a democratic local basis, in a civil department, with a minister responsible to Parliament at its head; that disabled men, while under training, should receive separation allowances of at least 25s. weekly and 2s. 6d. for each child; and that provision be made for relatives of apprentices and students. In the end the resolution was carried unanimously, "taxes" being substituted for "National exchequer."

Mr. G. N. Barnes, M. P., said the conference showed how well founded and widespread was the feeling of dissatisfaction regarding the amount of the pensions and the delay in paying them. Instead of getting better, things for many months now had been getting worse, so far as the war office and the central authorities were concerned. He was glad their resolution urged that a man should remain on the pay roll of the army until his pension was settled. They should insist on its adoption. Discussing the question of disabled men entering the ranks of industry, Mr. Barnes said before they got better provision for them they would require to have local committees all over the country, upon which workmen as well as employers would be represented, so that when a man went into a workshop he would not be used to depress the standard of living of other men. The Statutory Committee was at all events right on that matter, and had been discussing for months the making of proper provision. They ought to insist that the War Office let the whole question of disabled men alone, and see that the men were all right before they let them go.

The war office were the cause of the men being disabled, and it was their duty, and ought to be their privilege, to keep the man on the pay list for the requisite time. The most important thing to do was to put a man under training to go back to industry and be restored to his full earning capacity. He could assure them that what the Statutory Committee had in view, and to carry it out men only partially disabled ought to be encouraged to go to the technical schools or on farms or other places that might be provided for them by the local committees. Having encouraged them to go into those places they should make full and adequate provision for those men's families while they were under training. He had no hope of any central bureaucratic department. He had little hope even of the new department. What was needed was not bodies up in Whitehall dealing with people in Glasgow, 400 miles away. They required a system of devolution under which men and women of Glasgow, who knew the wants of Glasgow, should deal with the men and women on their own doorstep. Hence he had attached much importance to the setting up of local committees under the statutory body. These local committees would prove, he thought, the best machine dealing with this tangle of pensions and allowances that had been set up.

RECENT AUSTRALIAN STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Australia—One of the chief causes leading to the recent coal strike was the miners' demand that the working shift of eight hours should be counted from the time that they entered the pit until they reached the surface again. The employers contended that this would reduce the actual time the miners worked on the coal to 6½ hours. While the desired conditions were in effect at the State-owned Victorian coal mine at Wonthaggi, the miners came out on what was termed "a sympathetic strike." A significant phase of the recent dispute was that the miners deliberately preferred direct action to the Federal Arbitration Court.

CHILE ISOLATION STRONG FACTOR IN ITS AFFAIRS

Absolutism of Church Sway
Diminishes Slowly Before
Progress of Education and
Industry in Republic

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The isolation of Chile has had serious effect upon its national life. The outside cosmopolitan currents that have been flowing strongly into Argentina and Brazil through immigration and sudden advent of commercial enterprise on the part of foreigners, have been less marked on the West Coast of South America. Chile, like Peru, despite her vigorous attempts along military lines to convince the world of her modernity, is still religiously medieval. The dominance of the cathedral and the presence of the priest on every hand are significant of the Roman Catholic Church and the religious absolutism with which these two important Spanish-American countries still are swayed.

In the progressive, material Argentina the traveler is astonished to see the way that religion has receded before the wave of utilitarian progress. The universities are proud, not of their ecclesiastical connections, but of their rationalism. While in Lima or in Santiago, the visitor is first impressed by the number and the splendor of the churches; in Buenos Aires and Rio Janeiro the chime of the cathedral bells is drowned by the roaring wheels of modern industry.

In Chile, the 150 old Spanish families that are said with some truth to rule the country are Roman Catholics. While the men are not apparently overzealous religionists, their women are strongly under the influence of the priestly party.

The writer was talking one day with one of the foremost lawyers in Chile, a man who had traveled widely in Europe and the United States. He was the attorney for several of the largest foreign firms doing business in this republic. He pointed out, with utter frankness, the weakness of Chile's politics and the danger of the country in regard to depending too securely upon its great nitrate industry, but when the writer came to the subject of religion, he remarked: "You must remember that this is a Roman Catholic country, and proud of its traditions; we are all loyal to the religion of Chile."

One soon learns in Chile that there is a clerical party in politics, a newspaper controlled by the church, and an interweaving of government and ecclesiastical effort in many of the leading charitable and social institutions. It is even within the memory of present-day inhabitants that, as the religious processions passed, the people knelt in the street, and it was only 50 years ago that a layward fence was erected before a Protestant mission church in Valparaiso for fear the very sight of an alien meeting house would contaminate the people. In the year 1867 Protestant church services could be held only in secret, and by issuing cards of invitation.

In the colonial period the Roman church had charge of education in Chile; it taught the higher classes in medieval studies, Latin, medieval theology and philosophy, but this education was not extended to reach the lower classes. Today it is fashionable and practically a universal custom for the old wealthy families to send their children to Roman Catholic schools, where the teaching, according to the testimony of many Chileans, is largely inferior to that in the foreign schools, or in the Government schools. Emphasis in these church institutions is strongly placed upon religious teaching and the ornamental and literary side of education, the memorizing method being largely in use and at variance with the development of independent thought on the part of the pupil.

A modern factor to be considered in noting the tendency of religion in Chile is that of the Protestant Church, through its mission stations, its city churches, which are obtaining native pastors, and through its schools for both boys and girls, which are growing rapidly in favor among the old Spanish families. Thirty years ago there were only two Protestant churches in Chile, with but 50 members. Today there are 70 churches of this faith, with 6000 communicants, and a Protestant attendance and population of 20,000.

There is Government protection for these churches today, and many of the laws of exemption of ecclesiastical institutions made primarily for the Roman Catholic faith alone have been extended to the Protestant bodies. Musical instruments, like organs, for use in the churches established by missionaries, are now received free from duty. While there is still a mild type of persecution of the promoters of the Protestant faith, especially in the rural districts, cases taken to court by the heads of missions, where property has been destroyed or the meetings disturbed by bands of irresponsible, are usually decided in their merits, and with equal justice, by Roman Catholic judges.

The missionaries, through their churches, have done much in the way of inaugurating a temperance movement in Chile, and have sent broadcast through the country millions of pages of temperance propaganda with telling effect. In this movement the Protestants have received no help from the Roman Church, since the large holdings of monastic lands of this body are supported by wine-producing vineyards, and the farmers on

these lands are strongly in favor of the Roman Catholic Clerical Party. Among the most important influences affecting the tendency of religion in Chile are the mission schools, carried on largely in English, and presided over by efficient teachers from the United States.

The Instituto Inglés, founded in 1877, is in Santiago. Its President, Dr. W. E. Browning, a Princeton man, enrolls several hundred boys, the majority of them from the higher classes of Chileans. This flourishing institution draws its students from all parts of South America, having 24 different nationalities represented among its boys, and the school is self-supporting. The school pays the expenses of Northern teachers, young college men who come down on three-year periods for teaching, and many students remain under the influence of this instruction for seven years. The working basis of the institution, which is highly regarded in Chile, is thus stated by the president: "We never try to proselytize. We put facts before the boys, and let them decide for themselves."

The Santiago College for Girls is founded on the same general basis as the Instituto Inglés, and has upwards of 400 girls and young women who are being taught entirely in English. This institution, which has been carrying on its work in the capital city of Chile for more than 30 years, is revealing increasingly the tendency of Chilean parents to break away from the traditional seclusion for their girls which has held fast the family life for generations. The choice of modern methods and an institution where a type of religion other than that dominant in the country is felt, if not aggressively taught, also marks a broader trend of religious tolerance.

Chile is now in a stage of awakening. She is in a transition from an era of absolute authority and institutionalism to a state of affairs more nearly resembling a true republic. The country has been too highly institutionalized to allow of individual development. The Roman Catholic church in Chile has been, and still is, in a degree a political social machine. It has been well nigh synonymous with the Government, which has contributed largely to its support and protected it as a national institution, the interests of which were bound up with those of the ruling old families. Even now one is amazed at the way in which authoritative measures rule. If there is need of any social movement, the Government takes it in hand. Even a feast or a celebration such as would be initiated in the United States by a group of individuals, is in Chile a Government or a church affair.

The Chileans already are becoming restless under a semi-oligarchical rule of church and state. That they will, sooner or later, like Argentina, throw off the yoke of church authority, is practically certain. Undoubtedly the Roman church will have to adjust itself to the new demands.

Constructive education for all classes will help mightily in the years just ahead. Less formal and ceremonial religion, and more of the religion of character-making will be required. As one Chilean said of his countrymen, "We are too religious, but not moral enough."

The religion of Chile will be adequate for her future needs only as individual conscience is aroused and voluntary personal faith takes the place now held by rigid ecclesiastical authority.

SPAIN AND THE FOOD QUESTION

By The Christian Science Monitor special
Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—In connection with the Law of Subsistences that has been passed, a new Central Junta of Subsistences, charged with the application of the law and the amelioration of food difficulties, throughout the country, has been appointed, with Senor Azcarate, president of the Institute of Social Reforms, who presided over the settlement of the railway strike, in presidential control of it. The new body is a most comprehensive institution, and it embraces under secretaries of state, the directors general of public works, agriculture, commerce, navigation, customs and others, senators and deputies, representatives of the chambers of commerce and industry, agricultural associations, stock farmers, shipbuilders, railroads, collieries and various other departments of national life and industry.

An executive committee has been appointed to deal rapidly and effectively with small matters, and while the Central Junta will meet once a week, the executive committee will do so every day. In general the object is to apply the schemes and ideals of economic reform as held by the Government throughout the country. It comes to its labors at a critical and opportune moment, for with the beginning of winter, and other circumstances the food shortage is again being felt acutely, and here and there rioting has taken place on a small scale, and there have been the usual threats of more strikes, unless the Government takes immediate measures to alleviate the distress. A meeting of the central committee of the General Confederation of Labor held in the Casa del Pueblo passed a resolution declaring that work will be entirely stopped for 24 hours throughout the country on Dec. 18, if by then the Government has not satisfied the demands of the working classes.

Meantime the new Central Junta has already commenced its sittings and is coming into action. In accordance with a recommendation from it and the Committee of Customs, the Minister of Finance has signed an emergency decree forbidding provisionally the exportation of articles of food. Among those which are specified are poultry, game, meat, cattle, rice, sugar, beans, peas and cereals and meals in general.

ZONE RATE FOR PUBLICATIONS IS CONDEMNED

Engineering News in Editorial
Shows Serious Effects on Na-
tional Magazines of Proposed
Post Office Bill

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Engineering News, issued Thursday, prints an editorial calling attention to the harmful effect of the zone rate of postage for publications, as contained in the Post Office Bill now before Congress. The editorial, headed, "A Bill to Suppress Publications of National Circulation," reads, in part, as follows: "Since the United States first became a nation, the task that has engaged the best efforts of its ablest statesmen has been the development among its people of the spirit of national unity in place of the spirit of sectionalism."

"Probably no other influence has been so potent during the half century since the Civil War in tearing down sectional barriers and eliminating prejudices and misunderstandings between the North and South and East and West as the circulation of national publications. Who can overestimate the value to the Nation in the past 50 years of the circulation of such national journals as Harper's, the Century, the Nation, the North American Review and a hundred others in developing among a wide circle of readers, the country over, similar ideals and standards?"

"It is not often realized that the development of these publications of nation-wide scope has been made possible by the law, enacted since the Civil War, which fixed a uniform postal rate for the whole United States on all printed matter."

"A bill has just been introduced in Congress as a 'rider' on the Post Office Appropriation Bill, which proposes to tax national journals out of existence by placing upon all publications a postal rate based on the distance of transmission."

"That this tax, if imposed, will greatly restrict the circulation of truly national journals, there is not the slightest doubt. The daily newspapers will be hardly touched. A large part of their circulation is distributed otherwise than through the mails, and few have any considerable circulation farther than 300 miles from the place of publication. The journals that will be seriously affected are those which know no sectional distinctions or boundaries—the very journals whose circulation should be encouraged by every statesman who understands the great importance of national unity."

"A great influence has been exerted on the national development during the past half century by the journals devoted to literature, to science and the arts, to the professions and the industries. Doubtless the congressmen who framed this bill have no conception of what it will mean to substitute journals of a sectional character in place of the national journals that have been so important a feature of American public life."

"It is only in the journals of national circulation that one can expect to find public questions discussed from the broad point of view of the nation's interests, without regard to the interests of any particular locality. Surely, this is too important a matter to be lightly passed over. Surely, the unity of the nation is something which those in authority at Washington must not lightly dismiss."

"The congressmen who framed this act doubtless imagine that the variation of the postage rates with the distances which they have planned out corresponds in some measure to the cost to the Government of transmitting the mails. But every engineer familiar with modern transportation methods knows that under present-day conditions the great element in the cost of carriage is not the hauling over the road, but the terminal expense. This is true of ordinary merchandise, such as hardware, groceries and dry goods. Much more is it true of mail matter, where the post-office employees must handle each individual piece and read its address perhaps half a dozen times in the course of its journey from sender to receiver. Take, for example, a journal mailed in New York to a subscriber in San Francisco. It is placed by the publisher in a mail bag, a car is loaded to its full capacity with hundreds of bags of such mail and started from New York on its journey across the continent. It costs no more to haul that pound of mail matter across the continent than it would cost to haul a pound of meat, or fish, or oranges, or any other item of freight shipped on a fast schedule."

"It would often involve greater expense to the Post Office Department to carry a copy of the same journal to some country town within a hundred miles' distance, where it had to be handled over three or four different lines of railway and finally carried over a rural free-delivery route."

"All questions as to the relative cost of the service, however, are truly insignificant compared with the proposition to place a ban on the circulation of national journals. Surely, the lessons of the European War ought not to be wholly lost on us. In Germany, in Great Britain, in France, the uppermost question is national unity. What would be thought in any of these nations of a serious proposal to stop the circulation of journals of national scope?"

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RAILROAD GARDENERS MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Southern Bureau
NEW ORLEANS, La.—The tenth annual convention of the Railway Gardening Association was held here recently. 25 railroads being represented. The purpose of the convention was to bring out new ideas for railroad gardeners, who look after the parks and gardens surrounding passenger stations and cultivate flowers to decorate dining cars.

PUBLICITY ONLY ON INCOME TAX PAYERS' NAMES

State Department Announces
That the Details of the Returns
Will Be Kept Secret by Officials
Who Handle Them

Publicity is to be given the lists of persons who file returns under the Massachusetts State Income Tax, but details of the returns will be kept secret, according to an announcement by the State Income Tax Department. All citizens are entitled to know who have filed income tax returns in their respective tax districts and to take advantage of the provision of the new law that any 10 taxable residents may petition the courts to compel the filing of a return by any other taxable person who has failed to make a return.

"The returns will be treated with the utmost secrecy," says the Tax Department. "It is expected that as each return is filed the necessary data can be taken off on a computation sheet which will be handled entirely by number and the original return which bears the taxpayer's name, will be filed away under lock and key. If this plan proves possible, it will be impossible for information to leak out, and in any event extreme penalties are provided for any employee in the Tax Department who divulges any information about any return on file. The only public record will be lists in each district of the names of the persons who have filed returns in that district."

Property owners are told to remember that the new law does not affect the assessment of real estate and tangible personal property locally by the local city or town assessors at the local rates. As to such property April 1 will continue to be the tax day.

"It is very important to note," said one of the Tax Department officials, "that if a person fails next year to bring in to the local assessors a list of his taxable personal estate he shall be assessed (locally) for an amount of personal estate not less than that for which he was assessed and taxed in 1916, and, in addition, will be obliged to pay his State income tax. The purpose of this provision is to secure throughout the State a full disclosure of all kinds of personal property. The simple way to avoid the penalty is to file the local as well as the State return."

"The new law starts with a clean slate and a person who has not been fully taxed in the past has full immunity as to his past delinquency. It is perfectly safe in 1917 to make a complete return under the income tax law as no disclosure made therein can be used retroactively against the taxpayer."

Persons who pay a Federal income tax are reminded that this does not necessarily exempt them from a State tax and they are advised to acquaint themselves with both systems. Differences between the two laws are many and taxpayers are urged to familiarize themselves with the chief differences. One similarity of the two laws is that they base the 1917 tax on the calendar year of 1916.

In this connection the tax department says: "The new State law is entirely distinct and separate from the Federal law. If a person is not taxable under the Federal law, he may nevertheless be taxable under the State law, and the filing of a return under the Federal law does not excuse one from filing his return under the State law."

"While the Federal law is a tax on income derived from all sources, the State law taxes only income from certain sources, and in separating taxable from non-taxable income the individual may encounter some difficulty. In this, as in all other ways, the State tax officials are glad to assist the taxpayer in making out his return, and, of course, without charge."

"The rates under the State law are the same for all taxpayers, whereas the rates under the Federal law increase with the wealth of the taxpayer."

"The State law also differs in the exemptions and deductions allowed, and in some of the details of its administration. A most important distinction is that while a person whose income is under \$3000 need file no return under the Federal law, a person who receives any of the certain classes of taxable income, no matter how little, must make his return to the State. There is a widespread but erroneous impression that a person whose income is less than \$2000 is exempt under the State law. He may or may not be depending on the sources of his income."

"On the other hand, both the State and the Federal laws base the 1917 tax on the income received during the calendar year of 1916-17, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1916. So far as possible, the State return blanks will follow the form of the federal blanks so that in many cases the taxpayer can use the same figures on both, thus reducing to a minimum any additional inconvenience in making out both returns."

CAVALRY CLUB MEETING

The Cavalry Club met in the Commonwealth Armory, Allston, last night and discussed plans for resumption of the riding drill and contests, interrupted by the call for troops for border service last June. These officers were elected: Maj. William L. Swan, president; Lieut. B. W. Ashby and G. E. Rees, vice-presidents; C. R. Lincoln, treasurer; Capt. Fred R. Robinson, Gilbert Hodges Jr., Capt. W. G. Renwick, R. D. Livingstone, Capt. Dana T. Gallup, Lieut. C. C. Stanchfield and Capt. C. B. Appleton, directors; E. M. Sumner and F. B. Cummings, membership committee.

LOAN EXHIBITS BY CHILDREN ARE SEEN AT MUSEUM

Collection of Tapestries Is Arranged by a Pupil of West Roxbury High School

Loan exhibits by children are a recent development at the Children's Museum, Olmsted Park. A collection of tapestries is now on view in this way, the property of Paul Bernat, a pupil at the West Roxbury High School. They represent a form of needlework carried on in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries. The labels and arrangement are the work of Master Bernat.

Earlier in the year an exhibit of fruits was made by sixth grade pupils of the Gilbert Stuart School. Visiting the museum one day, one of their number, a boy, announced that he thought he could "beat" the display of fruits. Early the next morning the children scattered through the vacant lots in their neighborhoods and again at noon. Then they sent a delegation to the museum with 37 varieties of fruits, all nicely labeled with their common names, for, they explained, "We can't put on your nice Latin ones."

Miss Della I. Griffin, director of the Museum, has made loan collections of shells which are sent out to schools on request for use in the study of color. Collections of minerals are being made for school use, also. One package may contain the important building stones, another local minerals, a third specimens showing line formation, and so on. Coral, starfish and sea urchins, an exhibit illustrating the manufacture of cotton and a number of other things are also in duplicate and are to be loaned to schools that want them.

"Transportation" is the subject selected by the Industries Club for study during the coming winter, and several interesting outlines for various phases of the work have been submitted by the committee on program. Jacob Alpers has sketched the development of transportation by steam, by oil and by electricity; Ned Anderson has submitted a set of topics dealing with flying machines and submarines; Violet Caldwell has outlined transportation by water, and Wayland Caldwell the use of animals as beasts of burden. The club meetings will begin the first Saturday in January and continue three months.

Lectures for January are as follows: Grade I, "Adventures of a Rabbit," grade II, "A Journey on an Eskimo Sledge," grade III, "The Squirrel's Pantry," grade IV, "How Boston Was Built by Man and by Nature," grade V, "Mineral Wealth of Massachusetts," grade VI, "Birds Which Earth Their Living," grade VII, "The Land of Cherry Blossoms," grade VIII, "Following Our Flag Through the Pacific," elective lessons, "Trees in Winter," "Sea Life."

NEW KITCHENER BUST IS GOOD LIKENESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A deep sincerity and insight mark the bust which Mr. Richard Belt has executed of Lord Kitchener. The work has been accomplished in altogether remarkable circumstances. Mr. Belt, who is very well known as the sculptor of the Beaconsfield statue at Hughenden, of the "Hypatia" in the Draper's Hall, and of the "Kingsley" of the Cathedral, has not done any work as a sculptor for the last 30 years, with the exception of a statue of Sir Richard Burbage eight years ago. His admiration for the former Secretary for War induced him once more to seek expression through the medium of the modeler's clay. He had no studio and it was in a room in his own London house that he shut himself up and, in 10 hours, produced a modeling of the face and head which he felt satisfied expressed his concept of the character of the great Englishman. The bust has been seen by members of Lord Kitchener's family and by his intimate friends, and they have all spoken of the fidelity of Mr. Belt's work, not merely in his exactness in the detail of physical peculiarities, but in the rendering of that humor which underlay the stern mask of the soldier and which, to those who knew him, was one of Lord Kitchener's chief characteristics. It will be considered remarkable that Mr. Belt has attained such a measure of truth in his delineation, since he never consulted a portrait of Lord Kitchener in the execution of his work, neither had he any acquaintance with the former Secretary for War. His admiration of great men led him, in the case of Lord Kitchener as of others, to take every opportunity of seeing him. He had, he says, watched him often come out of the War Office, and had approached him with the interest of the artist in a remarkable human countenance. The truth of this impression resulted in the wonderful modeling of brow and jaw, in the rendering of the characteristic eyes, in the contour of head and shoulders which make of this bust of Kitchener so striking a piece of work.

Mr. Belt will not sell the bust. He has made splendid offers, but he refuses them all. He has in fact, given it to the committee of the Kitchener Memorial Fund as a token of his admiration for Lord Kitchener. The appreciation of the British Government has been shown in the gift of a cannon from the bronze of which the model will be cast. The casting is to be done, by permission of the French Government, at the famous French firm of Barbedienne. What will be the ultimate destination of the bust is not yet known, but as the property of the nation it is at any rate certain that it will not go out of the country.

POWERS LIMITED IN COST INQUIRY SAYS ATTORNEY

Mr. Anderson Announces That
the Work of Investigation Is
Going on Effectively but
Quietly All Over Country

Limitations of the powers of the Federal Department of Justice to action against illegal combinations in restraint of trade, or to attempts to monopolize the market, restrict the activities of this department to a small share in the solution of the problem of the high cost of living, according to United States District Attorney George W. Anderson, special attorney of the Department of Justice in charge of the Federal investigation of the cost of living.

Mr. Anderson returned to Boston yesterday from a three-weeks' trip to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Cleveland and Chicago, where he conferred with United States district attorneys, Government officials, and special investigators.

The results of the investigation to date and the powers of the Federal Department of Justice and its part in the solution of the problem of the cost of living were discussed by Mr. Anderson in the following statement:

"The work is going on all over the country effectively, but quietly. The public should understand that the Department of Justice can deal with the high cost of living only so far as it may be due to illegal combinations in restraint of trade or to attempts to monopolize the market.

"It should not be overlooked that much of the work of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce is far more fundamental and more important than any work that can be done by a department charged merely with punishing violations of law.

"There is evidence that in various parts of the country there have been spasmodic and sporadic combinations which have caused some of the high prices. With those the Department of Justice proposes to deal as effectively and speedily as possible. The delay in car movements in rail sections has probably been due to deliberate attempts to cause shortage and enhance prices.

"A coal car long unloaded is an object of just suspicion. It is well that car users should understand that inspectors from the Interstate Commerce Commission are cooperating with our department in ascertaining and reporting the names and excuses of persons unduly withholding cars from service, to the end that such suspicious facts may be corrected as rapidly as possible with other speculative price-enhancing movements.

"If cars, particularly coal cars, are not hereafter promptly unloaded and put back into service, the country may expect that some grand jury will do something unpleasant to somebody.

"Meantime, I am glad to see that the local authorities, household associations and women's associations are taking hold of this problem, recognizing that its causes are deep seated and that there is great necessity of educating the entire consuming public into new and improved methods of using what we have to use.

"There should be no exaggeration of or undue reliance upon the activities of the Department of Justice. We propose to do our part, but it should be understood that our part is necessarily a comparatively small one in the solution of the entire problem."

An embargo on exports is the best solution of the coal problem, in the opinion of C. A. Chadwick, a dealer in Newton Upper Falls. He takes exception to the report of Attorney-General Attwell that there is no coal shortage in Massachusetts.

"Very likely it is true that New England has received much more coal during the year ending Oct. 1, 1916, than was received during the year ending Oct. 1, 1915," he says, "but it is equally true that the demand and consumption of coal during 1916 has been far more than the demand and consumption during 1915."

The increase in demand for 1916 has been far greater than the increase in receipts for the same period, so that today we are confronted with the fact that the amount of coal on hand in the retail coal yards of Massachusetts is only about one-third of the normal supply.

"The difficulty of getting coal at a reasonable price, or in sufficient quantities at any price, is just beginning. If conditions continue as they are, and the amount of coal that is being exported from the United States continues to increase during the next few months as rapidly as it has during the last few months, the present price for which coal is sold will look very low."

"There has not been any time during the last two months that a coal dealer in this section of the country could replace his stock for the same price that he was delivering it for. Meanwhile the exportation of coal to foreign countries keeps on increasing until it is now four times as much as it was a year ago."

"There is a line of American steamers taking coal from the United States to Egypt and India. There are a great many foreign steamers taking coal from the United States to Brazil and Argentina, where coal is now selling for from \$40 to \$45 a ton. This is the situation which confronts the consumers of coal in the United States."

"All the investigations will accomplish nothing unless some means is found to increase the available supply for New England. The only way this can be brought about, under the present shortage of labor and transporta-

tion facilities, will be by placing an embargo on the exportation of coal. Then Massachusetts will receive a portion of the coal that is now going to foreign countries."

ANOTHER BIG OIL BURNING FREIGHT CRAFT LAUNCHED

The Julia Luckenbach Takes to
the Water at Fore River Ship-
building Yards at Quincy

QUINCY, Mass.—Another large oil-burning freighter for use in the American Merchant Marine was launched at the Fore River shipyards this morning. The new freighter was named Julia Luckenbach by Miss Andrea M. Fenwick of New York, who was accompanied by a large party of friends and officials of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company. This is the second of a fleet of five steamers the company is building for the Luckenbach Line of New York. The Edward Luckenbach, the first of the fleet, sailed for New York three weeks ago after passing all of its trial requirements.

Following the launching a gold bar studded with diamonds and sapphires by Joseph W. Powell, president of the Fore River Company. The launching party went to Boston this morning and returns to New York this afternoon. Last night President and Mrs. Powell entertained the party with a dinner at the Algonquin Club.

Like the other vessels of this fleet, the Julia Luckenbach was constructed to special designs for the Luckenbach Company to use in the general carrying trade both in coastwise and overseas service. Dimensions of the new steamer are the same as for the first of the type. The length is 456 feet over all, and it has a deadweight carrying capacity of 10,000 tons. The modified cruiser stern, the new arrangement of bridge and deckhouse bulwarks, the one large smokestack amidships, are distinctive of this fleet of vessels. The wide spaced frames are specially designed for the economical carriage and handling of general freight.

Motive power is furnished by a single Curtis turbine with high and low speed reduction gears designed to deliver 4000-horsepower at 90 revolutions, the turbine being so arranged that the ahead and reverse turbines are carried on one shaft and contained in one case. Three boilers of the Scotch marine type furnish the steam and the fuel oil is carried in the double bottom compartments and in the forward and aft peak tanks.

MORE LIGHT TO BE SOUGHT UPON PAPER PROBLEM

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Public hearings in the Federal Trade Commission's news print paper investigation will be resumed Friday, Dec. 29. The commission announced that phases of the situation not completed at the previous hearing will be taken up, including reasonableness of prices, cost of manufacture and jobbers' profits.

"It is hoped," said the announcement, "that a plan will be devised which will prevent the suspension of publications now dependent on the open market for their paper supply. It is also expected that information being collected now will throw much light on the problem."

Committees of the interests concerned now are cooperating with the Trade Commission, in accordance with an agreement reached after last week's hearings, to ascertain the extent of next year's paper needs and the probable output of the mills. In the proposed distribution plan small publishers would be supplied with paper at the average price sold all customers.

POLAR EXPEDITION PLANS BEING MADE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Plans for the United States polar expedition to be headed by Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, Peary's navigator on his journey to the North Pole, have progressed to the point where the expedition, which is to be similar to another to be led by Capt. Roald Amundsen, discoverer of the South Pole, may get away next summer.

Rear Admiral Peary, who has returned from New York, where he conferred with Mr. Amundsen and Mr. Bartlett, understands that sufficient money has been subscribed privately to carry through the expedition, which probably will cost about \$200,000. Mr. Amundsen's expedition is being organized in Norway and will cost about as much. Both will be prepared to stay from three to five years to make a scientific study of conditions in the Central Polar regions. Starting from different points, the expeditions intend to drift across the North Polar Ocean and possibly may meet or pass.

Both explorers will have new ships built expressly for their work—Amundsen's in Norway, and Bartlett's on the Pacific coast. Both expeditions have the endorsement and encouragement of the National Geographic Society. Both will use airplanes and have the active cooperation of the Aero Club of America in forming their equipment of airplanes and aviators.

JANE P. WILLIAMS GOWNS

Until Feb. 15th Special Prices will be made on all orders.

720 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Lion Collars
Oldest Brand in America
15 C EACH 5 FOR 50 C
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

NO GOODS EXCHANGED OR RECEIVED FOR CREDIT

L. P. Hollander & Company

202-214 Boylston Street, Boston

NO GOODS SENT ON APPROVAL

Our Great Annual Clearance Sale begins Tuesday, December 26th

This Once-a-Year Opportunity given the public to purchase goods of the highest grade at most nominal prices is a merchandise event always looked forward to; and as our aim each season is to show nothing but the Latest Models, Cost is not considered in the marking to make the clearance complete.

EXPERIENCE OF BRITISH AIRMAN IN NIGHT FLYING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Very little is heard or known of the work of the air patrols. The public know in a vague way that air stations exist and that it is the duty of the airman attached to them to watch for the coming of enemy aircraft and engage them whenever possible. An airman, speaking of his work at one of the naval air stations along the coast, described it as "mainly chasing Zeppelins." "I got under one early in August," he said, "chased it for about 20 miles and fired a drum of ammunition into it at short range. Unluckily I had a lot of trouble with my gun, which jammed after firing seven rounds. I got the jam cleared after about five or ten minutes, and eventually replaced the tray and attacked again. This time the tray elected to blow off, missing my head by a few inches and flying overhead. The next tray was more successful and I presented its contents to the Zeppelin, with my compliments. I am sorry to say that he did not light up with that warm glow of appreciation which I hoped to see. The next tray was so difficult to put on the gun that I finally let go of my controls and went at it with both hands.

"The machine turned over on its port wing, swinging round, and commenced diving. When I had got the tray on and regained control I had lost a lot of height, and the Zeppelin had vanished. By this time I was out of sight of my landing ground, but I had taken a note of my compass course and managed to find my way back all right. The wind had changed whilst I was up, with the result that I landed the wrong way, charged a bank at 30 knots, wrecked my machine completely and pulled up finally on the edge of a gravel pit. Two of our pilots had attacked a Zeppelin the same evening on seaplanes about 40 miles out. She rose into a cloud bank and refused to come out, displaying more discretion than valor. Somehow I think the next Zeppelin we attack will not get off so easily. Those of us who have had plenty of night flying experience do two and three hour patrols at night at anything from 7000 to 11,000 feet. The

PUBLIC IS URGED TO PURCHASE FISH INSTEAD OF TURKEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Purchase of fish instead of turkey, which has gone to 45 and 50 cents a pound at Faneuil Hall markets, is advocated by dealers along the Boston Fish Pier who call attention to the low price of cod and eels in comparison to the price of game and meats, although it is admitted that the former are unusually high this year. Retailers are urged by the wholesale dealers to make an especially strong appeal for the holiday trade in order to get the public better acquainted with fish foods.

Nineteen vessels reached the fish pier yesterday, an unusually large number for a Friday, and dealers were quick to take advantage of the influx of receipts. This season of the year is usually dull for the fish trade, the popular demand calling for turkey, chicken and goose, but the dealers hope to make an exception this season, and sell more fish than ever before at this time of the year.

Receipts of eels are less this season than usual, but considerable quantities are coming in from Nova Scotia, and a few from the Italian power boat fishermen operating in local waters. Statistics issued yesterday show that 41 fishing vessels with 1,297,675 pounds of fresh groundfish arrived here during the seven days ending Thursday night, compared to 35 vessels with 1,419,700 pounds for the corresponding period of last year.

USE OF ARMORY IS GRANTED

EVERETT, Mass.—Use of the armory in this city has been granted to Mayor-elect John J. Mullen for his inauguration through the intervention of Governor McCall. Adjutant-General Pearson has disapproved the application of Company B, Eighth Regiment, N. G. M., for permission to hold a dance in the armory the evening of the ceremonies, Jan. 1. Mr. Mullen expressed gratitude to Governor McCall and thanks the people of Everett with the exception of Mayor Chambers and Capt. Lewis P. Sawin of Company B. Mr. Mullen had said that if the use of the armory had not been granted he would have held the ceremonies on his doorstep.

METRIC CONFERENCE PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—A metric conference will be held at Columbia University, Dec. 27. At a public meeting, prominent speakers will point out the desirability of the adoption of the metric system in the United States, and representatives of various organizations will discuss the formation of a conference composed of those organizations having metric committees, and the best methods of furthering the movement.

Many fine
Filene's Furs have
been reduced.
We have not
been able to buy
furs as good.

Filene's

Goods bought next
week will appear on
bill reduced
Equivalent

Tuesday we shall have thousands of dollars of NEW goods at prices usually asked for goods MARKED DOWN.

EVERYONE would rather have new goods when they cost no more than older and less desirable goods which have been marked down.

On one hand you have a choice of sizes and of the colors and materials that are popular, to say nothing of the latest styles.

On the other hand you have only what has been left over after thousands of people have taken their choice.

The Filene store is able to offer new goods now instead of markdowns because it disposes of its slow-selling goods from day to day in season. It does not board such goods until they become undesirable.

During December, the off-season for garments, our buyers have been in the market taking advantage of the necessity for manufacturers to keep their shops busy, securing new fresh goods at low rates. These goods we will offer you Tuesday at about the same prices which we would otherwise have to ask for odds and ends.

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

CANADA SEES NEED TO RETAIN HER FARMERS

Newspapers No Longer Carry
Advertisements Calculated to
Draw Settlers From Dominion
to the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA, Ont.—That this country
wishes to retain its people is clearly
shown by the policy of the Canadian
press toward advertisements setting
forth the advantages to settlers in var-
ious parts of the United States, but
more particularly in the south and
southwestern states. There is no re-
striction or censorship on Canadian
newspapers accepting such advertise-
ments, nor has there been any agree-
ment reached among the newspapers
to refuse such advertising matter, but
public sentiment would not tolerate a
propaganda to deprive this country of
settlers, when the demands of war
have already made such great inroads
among its people.

Until a short time ago, Canadian
newspapers carried extensive adver-
tising on the advantages of fruit farm-
ing in the southern states and grain
growing in the southwestern states,
and the opportunities thus afforded to
Canadian farmers to secure cheap
land in those localities. Such adver-
tisements have disappeared from Cana-
dian newspapers, and without any
effort on the part of the Government.
The war has drawn 400,000 Canadians
from the farm, office and shop, and
immigration has ceased from Europe
and decreased from the United States,
so that the retention of people has be-
come a necessity. There is no restric-
tion exercised against people leaving
the country, but the people who are
here do not believe that a propaganda
to secure immigration should be per-
mitted or encouraged. The Canadian
newspapers are in accord with public
opinion in refusing to give space to
advertisements to attract people from
the country.

The Hon. W. J. Roche, Minister of
Interior and Immigration, and the
Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agri-
culture, both deny that any pressure
has been exerted on the newspapers
to secure the adoption of this policy.
The Minister of Interior admitted that
certain advertisements of southern
fruit lands had been objected to as
misleading and untrue, but that there
was no restriction on Canadian news-
papers accepting legitimate adver-
tising of any character. He admitted
that the Government was anxious to
retain all its people, especially under
the prevailing conditions of labor
shortage and the necessity of greater
production, and that he appreciated
the policy of the newspapers in re-
fusing to be a party to inducing the
people to leave the country.

BOSTON VALUATION INCREASED \$9,327,200

Boston's assessors returned their
December warrant last night to Mayor
Curley showing that the real and per-
sonal property of Boston is valued at
\$1,618,035,179. They told the Mayor
in their report that they had over-
looked some \$9,327,200 worth of real
and personal property when they de-
clared the tax rate last August. They
said the discovery of the bulk of this
property was due to the recent prob-
ing of wills.

Under the present rate of taxation,
\$17.80, the city will gain an additional
revenue of \$166,020.60. The Mayor
last night approved the order of the
Park and Recreation Commission to
take \$465 feet from Franklin Field to
widen Stratton Street, Dorchester,
from Blue Hill Avenue to Lyford
Street.

FARMERS INDICTED FOR DESTROYING MILK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
CLEVELAND, O.—Six northern Ohio
farmers were indicted yesterday by
the Cuyahoga County Grand Jury
charged with destroying milk during
the embargo campaign here.

CANADIAN SERVICE PLAN TO BE OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WINNIPEG, Man.—The Winnipeg
Trades and Labor Council, headed by
its representatives in civic govern-
ment, including a controller and three
aldermen, will actively oppose the Na-
tional service plan, it is announced.

AUTO DRIVER ON PROBATION

Walter M. Sherwood of Cambridge
was placed on probation for six
months by Judge Duff in the Muni-
cipal Court today on a charge of op-
erating an automobile while under the
influence of liquor. The arrest was
made a week ago last night on Canal
Street and when the case came into
court a week ago it was continued for
one week to allow the police to in-
vestigate the circumstances of the de-
fendant. As a result of that investi-
gation the police asked for leniency
in court today.

THOMAS M. OSBORNE IN BOSTON

Thomas Mott Osborne, former
warden of Sing Sing, visited the State
House yesterday afternoon at the
invitation of Governor McCall. The Gov-
ernor and Mr. Osborne discussed
prison reforms. Mr. Osborne was on
his way to Portsmouth, N. H., where
he will study the navy's prison at the
request of Secretary Daniels.

MASSACHUSETTS HONORS SERVICES OF CURTIS GUILD

Two memorials to Curtis Guild, for-
mer United States Ambassador to Rus-
sia and Mexico and former Governor
of Massachusetts, were presented to
the Commonwealth of Massachusetts
and the city of Boston yesterday by
the Curtis Guild memorial committee.
Governor McCall accepted a bas-relief
bronze tablet for the State House in
behalf of the Commonwealth and
Mayor Curley accepted the Curtis
Guild stairway, leading from Boston
Common to Beacon Street, in the name
of the city.

Owing to recent developments in
diplomatic circles George Bakmeteff,
Russian Ambassador to the United
States, was unable to attend the exer-
cises. In his absence the Russian
Government was represented by Con-
sul Joseph A. Conry. The presenta-
tions were made by John T. Wheel-
wright, chairman of the memorial
committee. The orator of the day was
Herbert Parker, Attorney-General un-
der the administration of Curtis Guild
as Governor of Massachusetts.

In his address Mr. Parker spoke of
the early interest which Curtis Guild
took in political affairs and his literary
attainments, which followed his gra-
duation from Harvard in 1881 with high-
est honors. He was the recipient of
honorary degrees from the University
of Geneva, the College of the Holy
Cross, and Williams College.

Curtis Guild took a special interest
in the welfare of the immigrants, par-
ticularly those from Italy. In this
connection Mr. Parker said: "In evi-
dence of the grateful appreciation of
his protection of the unlettered peo-
ple of his race against the rapacity of
dishonest or pretended bankers, His
Majesty, Victor Emmanuel, decorated
him with the insignia of a Grand Of-
ficial of the Crown of Italy."

Of his ambassadorship to Mexico
and later to Russia, Mr. Parker con-
tinued: "As special Ambassador of the
United States, he has borne to the
people in Mexico the expression of
our congratulations on the one hun-
dredth anniversary of their liberties,
where, with a discretion born of inti-
mate knowledge of the conflicts which
had left unhealed wounds, he presented
only those aspects of their emancipa-
tion in the glory of which all could
share."

As Ambassador and Minister Plen-
ipotentiary, he was accredited, under
the administration of President Taft,
to the court of the Emperor of Russia.
His own grateful recognition of the
friendship of the Russian people and
of their royal house for the American
Union, when other great nations of
the earth maintained, behind the for-
mal veil of neutrality, the activities
and propaganda of distinct hostility,
rendered this mission especially pleas-
ing and of real significance."

"In appreciation of the admirable
and earnest efforts of our ambassador
to reestablish complete commercial re-
lations between the countries, His Im-
perial Majesty, the Emperor, was
pleased to confer upon him the rare
distinction of the most honored order
of St. Alexandernevsy."

Curtis Guild served in the Spanish-
American War, first as Brigadier-Gen-
eral of the State Militia and later as
Inspector-General for the United
States Army. His activities in the
Army and as Governor of Massachu-
setts were commented on by Governor
McCall as follows:

"His career of public service in the
Commonwealth, in the Army of the
United States, and as Ambassador to
foreign countries was one of rare dis-
tinction. As Governor he aimed to
have put upon the statute books lib-
eral laws framed in the interest of all
the people. He did much as the rep-
resentative of this country abroad to
promote international amity, and as
an officer in the Army he introduced
reforms of an enduring character in
his branch of the service."

CONFIRMATION POSTPONED

Mayor Curley was notified by the
Civil Service Commission yesterday
that more time was desired for the
consideration of the appointment of
John B. Martin of the Election Depart-
ment to be superintendent of the City
Supply Department. The 30 days al-
lowed by law for the consideration of
the appointment expired yesterday,
and the commission informed the Mayor
that if he would submit the appoint-
ment again it would receive additional
consideration. The Civil Service Com-
mission has never refused to confirm
an appointment by Mayor Curley, but
rumors about City Hall recently seem
to indicate that the commission is not
in accord on the appointment of Mr.
Martin.

DELINQUENT WITNESS FINED

Judge Murray, in the Municipal
Court yesterday, after severely lectur-
ing Charles Holmes Jr. for not appear-
ing as a witness in an illegal voting
case, fined him \$10 and said that if it
were not for his family he would have
given him a jail sentence. Judge Mur-
ray said: "You have been trusted with
a responsible position. The citizens of
our country have shown their confi-
dence in the ballot, but it wouldn't
take long for acts such as yours to
lead to the discredit of the integrity
of the ballot." William F. Foley,
charged with voting as William F.
Hussey, was found guilty and sen-
tenced to three months in the House
of Correction.

CLOTHING SENT BY CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Ont.—The relief com-
mittee of the Secours National has
just sent great quantities of new
clothing to Annemasse, the last town
on the Swiss border where 20,000
returned civilians, who had been re-
moved from the Lille district and kept
prisoners in Germany, are expected to
arrive.

SUPPLY BILLS CHIEF WORK OF CONGRESSMEN

Both Houses Adjourn Over Hol-
idays After Action on Appro-
priation for Many Departments
of National Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congress ad-
journed yesterday for the holiday re-
cess, and will reconvene on Jan. 2.
During the three weeks the short ses-
sion has been sitting, the House has
been occupied chiefly with the supply
bills and has passed five of them. The
attention of the Senate has been cen-
tered chiefly in passing the Immigra-
tion Bill and in debating the Prohibi-
tion Bill for the District of Columbia,
which is to be voted on Jan. 9.

Neither branch indorsed President
Wilson's peace note before adjourn-
ment, action being postponed until
after the holidays.

The Government Supply bills, which
passed the House, are the Urgent
Deficiency, the Indian, Legislative, Dis-
trict and the Diplomatic and Consular
Appropriation measures.

The Senate passed the urgent defi-
ciency bill, but has not acted on the
others.

In both Senate and House favor-
able committee reports have been re-
ceived on the proposed National Pro-
hibition Amendment to the Federal
Constitution. The House received
favorable committee reports on the
Susan B. Anthony Federal amend-
ment for woman suffrage as well as
the Borland food investigation reso-
lution.

The Senate commerce committee
voted to report favorably the Hum-
phreys-Ransdell bill appropriating
more than \$50,000,000 for controlling
the waters of the Mississippi and Sacra-
mento rivers. The Newlands com-
promise to the Humphreys-Ransdell
bill, including an appropriation of \$1-
400,000 for a comprehensive study of
means for utilizing all waterways in
the United States, was rejected by the
committee.

Diplomatic Bill Passed

Appropriations of \$5,150,000 Are
Made in House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House,
before adjournment for the holidays
yesterday afternoon, passed the Con-
sular and Diplomatic Appropriation
Bill carrying over \$5,150,000. Some
provision has been made for additional
consular service representatives of
the United States but the salaries
of none is increased over that now
paid. A lump sum of \$200,000 is pro-
vided, however, from which the Presi-
dent is authorized to make payments
in his discretion to meet burdensome
expenses due to high prices in belliger-
ent or other countries.

Consideration of the vocational ed-
ucation bill was begun before adjourn-
ment. Majority Leader Kitchin an-
nounced that, upon the reconvening
of the House on January 2, this bill
will be the unfinished business, and
its consideration immediately con-
tinued, except as other privileged
business interposes.

Border Appropriation

Secretary Baker Submits Estimates of
Troop Expenses

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A deficiency
appropriation of \$28,400,000 for the
Army on account of Mexican border
service has been submitted to the
House by Secretary of War Baker.

In addition Secretary Baker sub-
mitted a supplemental estimate of \$11-
250,000 to clothe and garrison 150,000
men of the National Guard for a year
beginning July 1. It was considered
significant in connection with the
plans for retaining the guardsmen in
the Federal service.

It is understood the strength of the
guard retained on the border, pending
further development in the interna-
tional situation, would be approxi-
mately 75,000 men, making a total
force of about 115,000, including regu-
lars, compared with 200,000 there a
few months ago.

The supplemental estimate of \$11-
250,000 to maintain the guard during
the fiscal year 1918 is understood to
include provision for the replacement
of clothing and other property which
the State soldiers brought with them
into the Federal service.

DR. HIBBEN DEMANDS GERMAN PLEDGE

BALTIMORE, Md.—The deporta-
tion of Belgians by Germany was
strongly decried at a mass meeting
here Friday night called to protest
against the action. Dr. John Grier
Hibben, president of Princeton Uni-
versity, declaring it to be a "crime
against the progressive civilization of
the world," insisted that there should
not even be a discussion of the possi-
bility of peace until Germany has
given to Belgium and the world some
definite assurance that the wrongs in-
flicted upon that country are to be
righted.

GALLUPS ISLAND TRANSFER

The title of Gallups Island, pur-
chased from Boston by the Federal
Government for \$150,000, has been
examined by assistant United States
District Attorney James Hatton, who
will recommend to United States Dis-
trict Attorney George W. Anderson
that the transfer be made within a
few days.

USE OF LIBRARIES FOR EXTENSION CLASSES IS URGED

Attention to classes conducted in
cooperation with public libraries is
given in the sixth of the bulletins
issued by the Department of Univer-
sity Extension of the State Board of
Education.

Public libraries have most important
opportunities to extend their useful-
ness by offering the use of rooms for
extension classes, the bulletin states.
In many respects, it says, they are
better than school buildings because
they are open practically all the
year and at least during the months
when there is the greatest demand
for extension classes, and because they
are amply provided with janitor ser-
vice, heat and light.

Another advantage of the library
as a meeting place, on which the
bulletin lays stress, is that they have
in their stacks practically all the
books required for reference in the
work of the courses.

In addition to courses previously
announced, the department has in
preparation courses in method of
teaching mathematics in secondary
schools, advertising and showcard
writing.

Applications for registration should
be sent to James A. Moyer, director of
the department, State House, Boston.

CONTEST COMING ON WATERWAYS PLAN IN SENATE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Hum-
phreys Flood Control Bill, appropriat-
ing \$50,000,000 for the Lower Missis-
sippi and Sacramento rivers, which
passed the House at the last session,
was ordered favorably reported Friday
by the Senate Committee on Com-
merce. An unsuccessful fight was
made by Senator Newlands for a com-
promise measure, to include the Ad-
ministration plan for the creation of a
river regulation commission and a
comprehensive scheme of waterway
conservation and control throughout
the country.

Rejection of the compromise, which
would have carried the Humphreys
bill appropriations of \$45,000,000 for
the Mississippi and \$5,000,000 for the
Sacramento rivers, besides \$1,000,000
for inaugurating the countrywide sys-
tem, will result in determined opposi-
tion to the Humphreys bill on the
floor of the Senate. Senators New-
lands, Kenyon and other western sena-
tors have banded to prevent further
"piecemeal waterway legislation."

Before the committee voted Friday,
Secretary Baker of the War Depart-
ment appeared in behalf of the New-
lands compromise.

B. & M. RECEIVER MAY PAY DIVIDEND

James H. Hustis, receiver of the
Boston & Maine Railroad, received per-
mission from Judge Morton of the
United States District Court today to
pay a semiannual dividend of 5 per-
cent to the stockholders of the Con-
necticut River Railroad. A decree for
the payment will be presented in the
District Court on Tuesday for approval
by Judge Morton.

Mr. Hustis is also receiver for the
Connecticut River Railroad, but coun-
sel for the two companies felt that
while the original decree appointing
him receiver gave him authority to pay
all pressing indebtedness, so large a
payment as the dividend of the Con-
necticut River needed formal approval
of the court. The Boston & Maine
leases the Connecticut River on a
10 1/2 per cent annual rental.

Announcing Slattery's

Annual January Clearance Sale

Beginning Tuesday, December 26, 1916

A radical out-clearing of all autumn and winter apparel and furnishings for women,
misses and children, to make room in our showrooms for new 1917 assortments.

A Most Drastic Mark-Down Event, Embracing All Departments

A significant fact is that there are three months or more of real
winter in which all this merchandise is in absolutely correct fashion

MANY SALE LOTS ARE LIMITED. It is possible that some lots will be depleted very
early in the sale. We cannot promise that any will last, but we will endeavor to satisfy
every customer.

EVERY SALE MADE MUST BE FINAL. On account of the very great reductions and
their purpose—Clearance—we must suspend the usual privileges of exchanges, credits, ap-
provals, and C. O. D.'s. Every sale must be considered absolutely final.

Simultaneously with the January Clear-
ance Sale we will display

New Apparel FOR SOUTHERN RESORTS

Sports and travel attire, millinery, gowns,
suits, coats, sweaters, blouses and all smart
accessories.

Charge Customers' Purchases Billed February 1st

Purchases made by our charge customers
from Tuesday to Saturday, December 26th
to 30th, inclusive, will appear on bills ren-
dered February 1st. New accounts may
be opened.

I. T. Slattery Co.

OPPOSITE BOSTON COMMON

154-155-156-158 Tremont Street

The Store of Individuality

B. Altman & Co.

Special Values are now being offered in

Velveteen Dresses

at \$22.50, \$27.50 & \$38.00

and

Black Chiffon Velvet Dresses

at \$68.00

Women's Tailored Suits

FOR STREET AND SPORTS WEAR

will be placed on sale on TUESDAY, Dec. 26th,
at the extraordinarily reduced prices of

\$12.50, \$18.50, \$28.50 & \$38.00

(sizes 34 to 44)

(Women's Ready-to-wear Dep't, Third Floor)

Further Price Reductions in Women's Coats & Wraps

will go into effect on Tuesday, offering
a remarkable opportunity for
economical purchasing

Fifth Avenue, New York

Annual Clearance Sale

BEGINS

Tuesday, Dec. 26, 8.30 A. M.

Goods bought and charged December 26, 27,
28, 29 and 30 will appear on bill rendered February
1st, and not on January 1st bill.

R. H. STEARNS CO.

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS

The Leland Powers School DRAMATIC READING

School Theater during January and February, at eight-fifteen o'clock.

Jan. 5th.	MR. LELAND POWERS: MONSIEUR BEAUCASIER.	Tackington
Jan. 9th.	MISS HORTENSE CREDE: ELIZA COMES TO STAY.	Emmott
Jan. 16th.	MR. RALPH GINTHER: PASSERS-BY.	Chambers
Jan. 23d.	MISS ADELE HOES: BECKY SHARP.	Thackeray
Jan. 30th.	MR. PHIDELAH RICE: GREAT EXPECTATIONS.	Dickens
Feb. 6th.	MISS ELDINE COWLISHAW: LEGEND OF LEONORA.	Barrie
Feb. 13th.	ELIZABETH POOLER RICE: FRIEND HANNAN.	Kester
Feb. 20th.	MR. LELAND POWERS: BLEAK HOUSE.	Dickens

COURSE TICKETS, \$2.50 SINGLES TICKET, 50 CENTS
May be obtained by making application to the Leland Powers School, Fenway, cor. Teltow St.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

make progress and has taken 900 prisoners from the Russians.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—An official statement issued last night yesterday the Egyptian town of El-Arish was occupied by our troops after being two years in the hands of our opponents. From the fact that our opponents had constructed a very strong intrenched position covering El-Arish and that a large amount of work recently had been carried out there it appeared that the Turks had every intention of offering a stubborn resistance.

They abandoned their position on Tuesday night and retreated to the east and to the southeast. It is a serious blow to the Turks from a moral and a military point of view.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Saturday)—The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads:

In the course of the day rather lively artillery fighting took place in the region of Hardaumont Wood, Louvemont, and the Chamettes Farm (Verdun region). Several surprise attacks were carried out east of St. Mihiel, in the Ginchants Wood, at Chapelle, north of Celles (Vosges) and in the Fave Valley, enabled us to destroy small enemy outposts and to bring back some prisoners. On the rest of the front there was intermittent cannonading.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—Russian troops in the northern part of the Rumanian province of Dobruja having been attacked yesterday along the whole front by superior enemy forces, says the Russian statement issued yesterday, they have begun a further retirement to the northward.

The statement also says: By a daring attack of one of our regiments the Bulgarians who had advanced to the east of Lake Babadagh from the village of Enisla, were thrown into Lake Ibelata and a greater part of them were drowned. One hundred and fifteen were taken prisoner.

On the left bank of the Danube, active attempts by the enemy troops to attack us were repulsed by our fire.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—An official communiqué reports the Italian occupation of several craters on the Carso. Another official communiqué announces an Italian air raid on the military establishments and warships at Pola, all seaplanes returning safely.

JUDGE SUSPENDS AUTOIST'S SENTENCE

Joseph Romanovitz of 149 Spruce Street, Chelsea, was found guilty of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor and given a six months' suspended sentence by Judge Samuel R. Cutler in the Chelsea Police Court today.

He also was charged with being drunk, but on this was found not guilty. Judge Cutler explained, in sentencing Romanovitz, that it was not necessary that a person be found entirely incapacitated in order that he be found guilty of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor. It was on this ground that he made his decision.

Romanovitz was operating his automobile on the Revere Beach Parkway Sunday, Dec. 10, when he collided with a machine owned and operated by Lewis Holstein of Brockton, Mass. Alexander Beloskoff of 58 Tilton Street, Everett, a companion, was found guilty of being under the influence of liquor. He was ordered to pay a \$5 fine, but this sentence was suspended.

SECRET GERMAN WAR FUND REVEALED

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Workings of the German Consulate at San Francisco during war times were revealed in the United States District Court by the cross-examination of Consul General Franz Bopp, accused with six others of conspiracy to violate American neutrality by hindering shipments of war munitions to England and her allies.

Mr. Bopp admitted existence of a "secret German war fund" aggregating more than \$100,000. Some of the money, he said, came from the German Embassy in Washington. When asked what use was made of the money, he replied, "We spent it to buy rubber and nickel for Germany. We shipped the materials through neutral countries."

CONCERT FOR WORKERS

Under the auspices of the North American Civic League for Immigrants the third of the series of entertainments designed to bring employer and factory hands in closer touch was given last night in the hall of the factory of W. F. Schraft & Sons, 160 North Washington Street. Motion pictures, readings and musical numbers comprised the program.

NEWSPAPER MAN HONORED

A complimentary dinner was tendered to George H. Pratt, for 47 years connected with the Newton Journal and for 34 years its publisher, by employees and friends at the Napoli last night.

FRANCE VIEWS AMERICAN NOTE WITH SURPRISE

(Continued from page one)

Borden, Premier of Canada, spoke here last night.

"We have seen some rather remarkable statements lately," he said: "I may only allude to them as one must use a certain restraint in such matters. When Austria sent its note to Serbia and the latter country yielded to all the demands excepting one, and on this point offered to submit to the judgment of The Hague, Austria declared war on Serbia and, with the sanction of Germany, precipitated a war, for which it had long been preparing."

"When the ultimatum was presented to Belgium, Germany gave that Nation the alternative of going to war with her or with France, and all honor to her for the choice she made. When I read of 100,000 Belgians being torn from their homes and forced into worse than slavery, I can't hold myself in the ranks of those who say Germany is fighting for the rights of weaker Nations."

"Some publicist has said of late that the causes are now only of historic significance. I say that the causes are of world-wide significance and will continue till the end of time. We cannot yield while military aggression goes unchecked in pursuit of world domination."

Stock Market Inquiry

Resolution Introduced in House for Investigation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative William R. Wood, Republican of Indiana, has introduced a resolution in the House, for investigation as to whether any high officials of the Government profited financially from the market fluctuations, following "the two contradictory interpretations" of the President's peace note. It is as follows:

"Resolved, That a committee of five representatives be appointed by the speaker of the House to investigate and make a report as to whether or not any one high in the administration of governmental affairs in the United States or any relative of any one high in authority in governmental affairs in the United States profited financially, either directly or indirectly, by the fluctuations in the stock market occurring on Thursday, Dec. 21, 1916, following the two contradictory interpretations given to the public from the office of the Secretary of State, concerning the note of the President of the United States, dated Dec. 20, 1916, to the belligerent powers."

The resolution was referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary.

Republican Approval

House Leader Mann Commends President for Peace Action

WASHINGTON, D. C.—During debate in the House, Republican Leader Mann expressed approval of President Wilson's peace notes. "Regardless of partisanship," he said, "I believe the whole people warmly congratulate and commend the President for any effort he has made or may make toward obtaining peace in the world again."

Representatives on the floor applauded. Diplomats here are eagerly watching for indications of whether the European neutrals will follow the lead of the United States and make a similar appeal to the warring powers. It is pointed out that the European neutrals have suffered beyond any other nations not actually involved in the war, and that peace is more essential to them than to any but the actual belligerents.

Nevertheless, their geographical position has been a dangerous one to them to now they have been able to do no more than maintain their neutrality without mixing in the struggle even to proposing peace. Part of this danger is, however, thought removed by the American action.

Other French Opinions

PARIS, France (Saturday)—Commenting on President Wilson's note, L'Intransigeant says:

"Everybody will understand the importance of America's act. Mr. Wilson's proposal is clear. The United States has had to suffer from the war. Germany is torpedoing its boats and the United States is sending us material and has already given us financial aid."

It is natural that the President should desire to know the purposes of the belligerents. Certainly this act will disarrange the sly maneuver our adversary is seeking to accomplish at this time. Since the enemy has provoked peace efforts, it is right that he should explain clearly just what he wants and that he lay down his cards. He will not be able to escape the request of the American question. As to us, we know why we are fighting. Mr. Lloyd George explained it clearly in the British House of Commons. We are fighting because we were attacked and because we do not want to be attacked again."

On the eve of the Christmas holidays, says La Liberté, President Wilson would greet the dove of peace with greater pleasure since he fears to see his country drawn into the melee. The submarine warfare which Germany threatens to wage to the utmost, regardless of promises made, if its peace overtures are ineffective, may draw the United States into the world conflict. Secretary Lansing expressed that fear, and it is what American public opinion demands.

We would certainly be desolated if its dignity and interests obliged the Washington Government to break with perjured and barbarous Germany. More than any other country

France, which was attacked without the shadow of a pretext, knows what there is of tragedy in such an hour; but we cannot help it. Our American friends must take into account the fact that we are struggling for ends common to them and to us. For civilization and right we are making war on war and to prevent forever the return to hecatombs such as the universe now contemplates with terror.

To President Wilson's proposal we Frenchmen can make no other reply than that of Mr. Lloyd George's. Let the Germans restore territory, let them give reparation and let them offer guarantees assuring a real, not a precarious peace, and we shall be happy to reply to the prayer of President Wilson.

Dutch Press and Note

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The Handelsblad says that President Wilson's note cannot be treated in a scoffing manner because it is meant seriously and is absolutely honest.

The Tijd considers President Wilson's attitude as definite and correct. The Van Den Dag says: "In view of all that has happened, since Dec. 12 (the date of the peace proposals of the Central Powers) President Wilson could hardly have expected any other reception from the English press than that which he received." We hope, however, that he will be able to weather this storm and put his wishes into execution.

The Telegraf says: One need not immediately think the worst of President Wilson's intentions, but the form is clumsy. If this note had been drawn up by the German Government itself, it could hardly have shown greater lack of the most elementary conception of fact. For President Wilson there is not the slightest difference between Germany, which destroyed Belgium, and England, which drew the sword to redeem Belgium.

It looks as if Mr. Wilson by his incomprehensible clumsiness had spoiled the cause of peace for good.

RIGHT OF MAN TO HIS NAME IN TRADE DEFINED

A man cannot be deprived of the right to use his own name in connection with any business enterprise in which he may be legitimately engaged, according to a decision reached by William T. D. Trefry in the case of the Pettigill-Andrews Company against the issuance of a charter to a new corporation under the title of the Pettigill Electric Supply Company.

Roger V. Pettigill, the petitioner in the case of the new corporation, is a son of the founder of the Pettigill-Andrews Company. He was represented at the hearing today by Daniel T. O'Connell of 53 State Street, who argued that a man's name was his own property and that if he chose to consider it a business asset he could not be deprived of the right to use it. Mr. O'Connell produced an array of court decisions, delivered in both this country and England, to sustain his contentions.

He said that his client was willing to compromise to the extent of amending his petition to call his proposed concern the R. V. Pettigill Electric Supply Company. Elbridge Anderson, counsel for the Pettigill-Andrews Company, insisted that the full name "Roger V." be used and sought also to have the words "electric supply" stricken from the title.

Commissioner Trefry found in favor of Mr. O'Connell so far as a man's right to use his own name is concerned, after which the compromise name was agreed to by both parties at interest and the corporation, as the R. V. Pettigill Electric Supply Company.

PETITIONS FILED AT STATE HOUSE

An act to require all sheriffs and their deputies to make under oath an annual accounting to the Secretary of the Commonwealth of all moneys received by them by virtue of their positions has been filed in the office of the House Clerk at the State House upon petition of Charles F. Dutch and former Representative Courtney Crocker of Boston.

Mrs. Florence Spooner and Judge Thomas H. Connelly of the Brighton District Court are joint petitioners for legislation to abolish capital punishment. The bill includes a section providing that it shall not take effect unless by a majority voting upon the question at the next State election.

Representative Alvin E. Bliss of Malden has filed petitions of Edward Caldwell Moore to allow the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions to hold real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding \$25,000,000, and of Flora Holmes Barton and others to authorize the Woman's Board of Missions to hold \$2,000,000 of real and personal estate and to enlarge the powers of that corporation.

TERRE HAUTE OFFERED PARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—This city may obtain as a gift a park tract of 24 acres on the banks of the Wabash River. The offer is made by Crawford Fairbanks and Edward P. Fairbanks, who wish the park to be known as the Henry Fairbanks Memorial, out of respect to their father. Henry Fairbanks was Mayor of Terre Haute in 1878.

BELGIUM APPEALS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—The Belgian Relief, through the medium of the Boy Scouts, is distributing broadcast throughout Canada 1,000,000 envelopes, containing appeals for the children of Belgium.

GERMAN PEACE MOVE AS SEEN BY PROF. CLARK

(Continued from page one)

arbitration and treaties calling for resort to them.

"The immediate answer to these two statements may be that, with no force behind them, the treaties would be scraps of paper, and that the danger would continue to be imminent, and the nations would reconcile themselves to enter a compact to use force even though it might divide a nation from its closest ally. Those who answer thus fail to see that it is still a treaty that would compel the nations to use force, and that that particular treaty might become waste paper as readily as any other, when it ran counter to an overwhelming national feeling."

"Happily, there is reason for thinking that a treaty of arbitration between as pronounced enemies as France and Germany, or Austria and Italy, would not be altogether waste paper. The two present leagues are primarily protective. They are designed to ward off attacks on their members by strong nations outside of the union. The absence of some such combination of the Germans could overwhelm either the French or the Italians, if taken separately, and Germany could wrest from Russia and hold firmly such border provinces as she might choose to take."

"It is unthinkable that nations which enjoy the protection of the Entente should willingly surrender it and trust to a treaty with enemies as their sole security. Suppose, however, that all the nations of the Entente should make a treaty jointly with all the nations in the Central league, promising to submit every international dispute to arbitration or the judgment of a court. Any one which should refuse to do this, and start a war, without the fullest knowledge and consent of all its colleagues in the protective union, would forfeit its moral claim on them for protection."

"Austria might be willing to run the hazard of an attack on a Balkan State, if she herself were the only other State involved. With the lessons of the present war fresh in every mind, she would think many times before doing it, and Germany would think a number of times before coming to her rescue, if she were as vigorously opposed as she has been."

"More treaties of arbitration between the nations in one league and those in the opposite league would not be scraps of paper. We would add enormously to the security of the world. In the remote future such treaties might grow into the more elaborate bonds that the League to Enforce Peace hopes to see created."

"There is another reason why, immediately after the war, the world will be in less peril than otherwise would threaten it. If the Entente wins, its entire constitution will afford a certain guarantee of peace. It is not a single overmastering power with a few lesser ones attached to it. A victory by the Entente would not introduce a more Roman peace, that which the ancient Empire gave to the provinces it conquered. It would be a commonwealth of nations more or less coordinated in power, and would be vitally interested in preserving the balance of power between them. The Entente exists largely for the protection of small nationalities and would never permit them to be absorbed into larger ones."

"There is far more democracy in the Entente than in the Central leagues, far more freedom of speech and action. Russia, least free of the members, is making rapid strides in the direction of self-government. Democracy is not identical with peace. But it harmonizes with it. The spirit of democracy calls for peace and its interests demand it. The working people more than any other class have put the demand, into formal shape, and there is small risk in saying that the best hope for a combination of states which shall guarantee the peace of the world, during, let us say, two years following the conclusion of the present war, lies primarily in a victory by the Entente and secondarily in the immediate carrying out of that part of the program of the League to Enforce Peace which includes conciliation, arbitration, a high court of nations, and friendly conferences between the Powers. These may be trusted to evolve into something greater than the world has dared as yet to hope for, something quite akin to the federation of the world."

"As for the question of disarmament, I believe it will come about gradually. I don't see how any of the nations now fighting can go on and on in the armament race after this war is over. All nations will be in such heavy debt that they could ill afford to spend millions of dollars competing with each other for the maintenance of the greatest navy or army."

"I don't think we in America realize fully what a victory for Germany would mean. We are rather inert about the war. A Congressman from the Middle West said the other day the folks out his way believed they ought to mind their own business and let Europe fight it out. Practically, of course, that's all we can do. We haven't the navy or the army to do otherwise. We might, of course, use our navy to guard our coasts as best we could, and merge our army with the Canadian troops. That, however, is merely a very remote contingency."

NEWSPAPERS RAISE PRICE

ALTOONA, Pa.—All the daily newspapers in Altoona have announced that beginning Jan. 1 the price will be 2 cents a copy instead of 1 cent, as at present.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The News and the Ledger, afternoon papers, have announced that effective Jan. 1, their yearly subscription rates will be advanced \$1 because of the increased cost of news print paper. The Age Herald also has increased its subscription price.

TWO PLATOON FIRE DEPARTMENT SYSTEM URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Board of Aldermen is expected to make a decision as to the adoption of the two-platoon system in the Fire Department. Indications are that the system will be tried out in one district, probably that lying between Fourteenth and Chambers streets.

The department men themselves are reticent about this subject when their superiors are present. It seems to be a general belief among them, however, that the opposition to the two-platoon system is such that a trial of the system would not be conducted fairly. They say the probability that the trial will be conducted in the district between Fourteenth and Chambers streets, the busiest section in the city, is proof of that.

What the firemen ask is the two-platoon system, under which they would work an average of 12 hours a day for 351 days of the year. This system, they say, could be effected by a rearrangement of forces and without expense to the city, while giving vastly better protection.

Proponents of the system declare that the largest number of men that can be even claimed to be on hand under the continuous duty system is 2160 out of 4400. The new system would necessitate more firemen, but less officers and engineers. Of these, it is said, 155 would be saved, amounting in salaries to \$287,000, which could be used for employing 287 new firemen at \$1000 a year, for use as reserves, there being now no reserve squad.

Under the two-platoon system the firemen would not be absent from their average 12 hours a day duty for any cause except disability. The only extra time off would be the annual vacation of two weeks. The day shift would be on 10 hours, the night shift 14. Once a week the shifts would exchange. The firemen would live at home like other people, taking lunch at the firehouse.

The two-platoon system is or has been in operation in Omaha, Neb.; Seattle, Wash.; Kansas City, Mo.; Lincoln, Neb.; Yonkers, N. Y.; Youngstown, O.; Butte, Mont.; Berkeley, Cal.; and Great Falls, Mont. The firemen claim that its trial in this city 12 years ago was unfair. The system is in operation in the marine division of the department.

MISSISSIPPI CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

GULFPORT, Miss.—On Dec. 10, 1917, the first national exposition held in the far South will open in this city. The Mississippi Centennial Exposition, celebrating the hundredth anniversary of Mississippi's statehood, will continue for six months from that date. The Mississippi Centennial Exposition will be novel in many ways. The grounds lie within a stone's throw of the gulf. Hundreds of oak and pine trees were cut down to make way for the driveways, walks and buildings. The stumps and roots of these trees were removed by dynamiting, and for days the echoes from the explosion site reminded one of warfare.

The old camp ground of the army of Vicksburg, where the Confederates bivouacked 50-odd years ago, is partly embraced in the exposition grounds. An athletic field and park is being laid out here. Growing Satsuma oranges, a Mississippi product, will be among the natural attractions of the exposition. Pecan-bearing trees may also be seen by the visitor.

Primarily the Mississippi centennial will celebrate the progress made by Mississippi during the past 100 years. However, southern states and foreign nations will participate and the Federal Government will bring to Gulfport the comprehensive exhibit it sent to San Diego and will add to this exhibit. In addition to celebrating 100 years of statehood, Mississippi desires to call attention to her undeveloped resources. Of the 30,000,000 acres of land in this State only 10,000,000 are under cultivation.

This land will produce anything from the sweet "yellow yam" potato to the Satsuma orange and the paper shell pecan. With the gradual elimination of the pine forests, Mississippi is turning to agriculture—not necessarily cotton raising—and her farmers are learning that this is a four-crop country.

CREDIT STATEMENTS BY FARMERS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—To put the relations of farmers and bankers on a sounder financial basis, making it easier for the farmer to borrow of the bank, the Banker-Farmer, published by the agricultural commission of the American Bankers Association, devotes much space in its current issue to an agricultural credit rate sheet. A model statement is reproduced. Speaking of its significance, the Banker-Farmer says editorially:

"To bring into use by farmers a credit form will go farther toward solving the rural credits problem and bringing safe farming than any other step. Proponents of rural credits legislation have urged that the farmer be placed on the same footing as the merchant and manufacturer. Every banker knows that the footing of the merchant and manufacturer has been established by a credit statement to start with. To induce the farmer to follow suit will require education and tact. Realizing this clearly but determined to do his best toward helping the farmer to increase his business efficiency, every country banker can do a great work by inducing his customers to use credit statements."

Mrs. J. H. Eames

717 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

CLEARANCE SALE

Beginning Tuesday, Dec. 26th.

Tailored Suits (Models and Copies)	\$55.00 to \$85.00
Evening and Dancing Dresses	35.00 to 65.00
Serge and Jersey Dresses	25.00 to 45.00
Afternoon Dresses in Georgette and Silk	55.00 to 85.00
Waists in Crepe de Chine	8.00 to 15.00
15 Automobile Coats	at 25.00

Telephone Back Bay 5818

Experience

Emerson once said: "Anything to endure must be the result of thought and experience."

THE COWARD SHOE is the product of ripe experience. For over 50 years James S. Coward has studied the art of making shoes.

The Coward Shoe

of today is the result of his study and experience. And because of that the COWARD SHOE is known in all parts of the earth for its comfort, quality and durability. We are proud of this reputation and we strive to make every shoe we sell add to it. We go along making new friends every day and giving better satisfaction because of our experience.

Sold Nowhere Else.

JAMES S. COWARD
262-274 Greenwich Street, NEW YORK
(Near Warren)

Mail Orders Filled. Send for Catalog.

FLORIDA

LOW RATES for independent travel. Parties organizing to leave December 29 and Friday, January 6, by rail at reduced rates to Jacksonville, St. Petersburg, etc.

CALIFORNIA

By rail from Boston \$68 and up. Circular Four tickets, good for nine months at reduced rates. Tourist car parties under escort via Chicago, also via Washington and New Orleans.

BERMUDA

Tours from \$38.50, including hotels, side trips, etc., for eight days and longer. "TRAVEL," a magazine of 80 pages of trips and tours, the new Western edition, sent free to any address.

GEO. E. MARSTERS, Inc.
248 Washington St., Boston

NOW is the time to arrange to spend the WINTER in the SUMMER time of the SOUTH and the MEDITERRANEAN.

AUSTRALIA

Honolulu, Suva, New Zealand

The Pacific Passenger Steamers "E.M.S. 'Wagars'" (20,000 tons)
Sail from Vancouver, B. C.
Jan. 17, 22nd, 24th, 26th, 28th, 30th, Feb. 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 17th, 19th, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 31st.

Round Pacific Tour, \$27.50 up. Honolulu, \$125 up. For further particulars apply Can. Pacific Ry., 222 Washington St., Boston, or to Can. Amer. Royal Mail Line, 449 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

DR. CALVO TAKES HIS POST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Dr. Jose B. Calvo has assumed the office of consul-general for the Republic of Panama at New Orleans, succeeding E. M. de la Ossa, who has been acting consul-general. Crescencio Arosemena becomes secretary of the consulate. Dr. Calvo was received by the Latin-American Society of New Orleans at a reception and dinner in the Monteleone Hotel Dec. 14.

RAILROAD OPENS DEVELOPMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BARBOURVILLE, Ky.—With the completion of the Cumberland & Manchester Railroad extending from this city to Manchester in Clay County, a distance of 24 miles, there is opened for development a section heretofore untouched by railroad facilities. Clay County is point of natural resources is one of the richest in the mountain section of the State, having large deposits of high grade coal and rich timber lands.

SOUTH AMERICA

San Luis, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo

S. S. Vanhan	January 6, 7.30 a. m.
S. S. Byron	January 20, 1.30 p. m.
S. S. Yacaré	February 3, 1.30 p. m.
S. S. Verdi	February 17, 11.30 a. m.

12,000 ton steamers luxuriously equipped with every convenience. Especially designed for travel in the tropics. Good accommodations still available. Company's Office, 46 Broadway, N. Y.

CAS. V. DARTY & SON, 8 Broad St., Boston.

LAMPSON & HOLT LINE

Eastern Steamship Lines

All-the-Way-by-Water

MAINE and the Provinces

HANNOVER LINE. Waterport and intermediate landings. Lvs. India Wharf, Tues. and Fri. 8 P. M.; connects at Rockland, Maine, and St. John, N. B. (Halifax) with the Lvs. Harlow, Blue Hill and intermediate landings.

FORELAND LINE. Lvs. Central Wharf, week days 7 P. M.; also Mon. 9 A. M. (Halifax) Lvs. Central Wharf, Tues. and Fri. 8 P. M.

YARMOUTH LINE
Boston & Yarmouth Steamship Co., Ltd.
Lvs. Central Wharf, Tues. and Fri. 8 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE
The Cape Cod Canal being obstructed, passenger service via the Metropolitan Line between Boston and New York has been temporarily discontinued.

Tickets and information at Wharf, Boston, and at Tourist Offices.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS

CALIFORNIA
Train Every Week

NASSAU and FLORIDA
Leaving in January and February

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS
Leaving in March

SOUTH AMERICA
Frequent Departures

WEST INDIES CRUISES
February 10 and February 26

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
300 Washington St. 17 Temple Pl.

MANY DEALERS PLAN TO ATTEND N. Y. AUTO SHOW

Several Special Trains Will Accommodate Those From a Distance—Decorative Scheme Is Told by Manager S. A. Miles

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the New York automobile show in the Grand Central Palace, Jan. 6 to 13, will be national in character, not only from the standpoint of the exhibits, but also from attendance, is indicated by the arrangements being made by automobile dealers throughout the country to visit the exhibition. The importance of the New York show as an automobile feature is appreciated by the motor-car dealers of the Southwest. From Dallas, Tex., Jan. 5, a special train will leave for New York, carrying between 150 and 200 dealers bound for the show. The special has been arranged for by the Chamber of Commerce and Manufacturers Association of Dallas, which is the distributing center for the automobile, tire and accessory business of the entire Southwest.

Similar trips are being arranged by organizations in Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, which have furnished special trains to the show for several years, and this year Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and even neighboring Connecticut will also be in the list. California will have one or more special Pullmans filled with automobile men make the five-day rail trip to New York, the Oakland Chamber of Commerce having discovered a number of dealers who will go, if enough passengers can be secured, a special train will be secured, but otherwise special cars will be attached to a regular transcontinental train bound for New York City.

While those at a distance are thus arranging train transportation, dealers nearer at hand are planning tours. The dealers in Worcester, Mass., and Hartford, Conn., are planning a group tour, to make the trip in a day's drive.

S. A. Miles, manager of the New York and Chicago shows, announced today the decorative plan for the New York show. There is little decorating necessary for the interior of the Palace, as it is beautiful without ornamentation. However, it is the plan of Manager Miles to give the exhibitors a most beautiful setting, and for several weeks past he has had his decorator submitting ideas.

"The Temple of Flowers" is the theme for the decorative plan of the Palace. Thousands of vines and budding foliage are to be used in adorning the interior. Mammoth lattice boxes containing blossoming flowers of varied hue are to be used at the base of the giant marble columns on the main floor of the building. From the boxes will issue trailing vines which will reach to the top of the columns and twine about huge floral baskets of Roman type.

The treatment of the windows will be unique. A window frame of colonial design will be installed at each window on the main floor and behind the frame will be hung scenic paintings that will give the visitor the impression of looking out into the great outdoors. Dotted the walls between the windows will be installed a number of large mirrors and the reflection of the cars in these will add breadth to the interior. At the rear of the building huge draperies will hang, affording a rich background effect to the decorative plan.

The lobby of the Palace will be decorated with bay trees and flowers. Six gigantic scenic paintings will be hung on the walls of the lobby. The signs of the exhibitors will be made up of white letters on a red background in a gold border. The colors of the show will be white and green with red much in evidence. The upper three floors of the Palace will be treated in much the same way as the main floor.

HENRY FORD WINS ON TWO POINTS IN COURT

LANSING, Mich.—Henry Ford scored two points in the State Supreme Court Friday in the litigation begun against him by John F. and Horace E. Dodge, minority stockholders of the Ford Motor Company. The court denied the petition of the Dodge brothers asking that the scope of their injunction restraining Mr. Ford from using the cash surplus of the Ford Motor Company for expansion purposes, be broadened and granted an alternative order on Mr. Ford's petition to have the injunction dissolved. The decision on Mr. Ford's petition will permit Mr. Ford to proceed with the execution of contracts for the construction of a larger smelter furnace near Detroit, and a bond will protect the Dodge brothers from any loss in that connection. The alternative order is made returnable Jan. 9.

FEAST OF LIGHTS CELEBRATION

A children's service will be held at Temple Israel, Commonwealth Avenue, Sunday morning, in celebration of Chanukah, the Feast of Lights. At Temple Mishkan Tefila, Roxbury, the Chanukah festival will be held Sunday afternoon. A communal Chanukah revival will be held at Temple Chabel Shalom Sunday evening.

QUINCY MAYORALTY RECOUNT. QUINCY, Mass.—Petition for a recount of the mayoralty vote in the recent election was made by Mayor Bates yesterday. The recount was ordered by the State Board of Election. The recount will take place next Tuesday morning.

REAL ESTATE

Miss Cora M. Partridge has sold her single frame dwelling house together with 9000 square feet of land situated at Lamartine Street, Jamaica Plain. The property is assessed on a valuation of \$5300, of which \$2700 is on the lot. Alfonso and Adeline De Simone bought for a home through the office of Henry W. Savage, Inc.

Another property passing into new hands was owned by Ole M. Dahl and purchased by Annie Cutler. It consists of a frame dwelling and lot of land situated at 52 to 58 Dearborn Street, between Eustis and Dudley Streets, Roxbury. This estate is assessed for \$5100 and the 4613 square feet of land carries \$3700 of the amount.

WEST END AND BRIGHTON

Papers have gone to record today transferring title to the five-story and basement brick house at 6 Bulfinch Street between Canal and Howard Streets, West End, valued by the assessors at \$18,000, of which \$12,100 applies on 1728 square feet of land. Gladys Myers was the grantor and Hayman Lipman the buyer.

Final papers have been placed on record by Sarah E. Drew, purchaser of the double frame octagon front dwelling owned by Annie R. Van Buskirk and situated at 33-35 Webster Street, off Cambridge Street, Brighton. The property carries a total assessment of \$7700, including \$1200 on the 4758 square feet of land.

NEWTON ESTATE SOLD

Sale is reported of the large mansion house, stable and 40,000 feet of land, situated at 284 Park Street, Newton, corner of Sargent Street. The estate of Mary A. Dewey conveyed to the Elmwood Investment Company. This property is taxed on \$21,000, of which \$8500 is on the land. Edmunds & Byrfield, John Hancock Building, were the brokers.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of work are given in the order published:

Cumberland St., 16 rear, Ward 7: Jno. W. Smith, F. W. Montgomery; brick garage.
Neponset Ave., 271, Ward 20: Jno. McShane, Harrison H. Atwood; frame mercantile.
Joy St., 52, Ward 8: E. O. Clark; alter tenements.
Washington St., 232-34, Ward 5: C. H. Taylor; alter mercantile.

MOTORISMS

The Sioux City (Ia.) Automobile Dealers Trade Association has selected Feb. 13-17 as the date for its automobile show this season and is planning twice as much room as before.

The Meridian highway is to be marked from Cairo, Ill., to Lake Superior by July 1, according to Malcolm MacKinnon of Rockford, Ill., secretary of the association. Painters have just completed marking the route as far south as Pana, giving 300 miles of continuous marking north of that city.

All of the floor space for the 1917 Detroit motor show has been sold. More space is available this year than was at the disposal of the Detroit Automobile Dealers Association last year, but demands have been held down on space and non-members have been forced to take out allowances.

The Automobile Legal Association of Boston is to issue a weekly paper for its members, starting the first week of February. This new paper will be known as "The New England Motorist," and is to supply members of the association with much more information than they have been able to get heretofore from their weekly letters. Everything of interest to the automobile owner in New England will be published, including the information now given in the letters.

Nearly 200 motor car dealers and garagemen of Kansas, Kan., met in Topeka recently and organized the Automobile Trade Association of the State of Kansas. Topeka will be the permanent headquarters, though special meetings may be held elsewhere. A secretary is to be employed, who will carry on the work of the association. The State is to be divided into districts, and each be given a director who will see that the work is promoted in his section.

Following a custom established by popular demand, a booth will be maintained by the Lincoln Highway Association at the Grand Central Palace during the New York automobile show, Jan. 6-13, inclusive. Purchasers of new cars intending to make the transcontinental drive during 1917, will be able to obtain first-hand information concerning conditions and accommodations to be found along the Lincoln highway, and additional information of interest to the entire motoring public will be available for distribution.

California plans a motor car invasion of the East. According to present indications, more California State license tags will be seen on motor cars traveling Eastern thoroughfares during 1917 than ever before. Since the Lincoln highway has become an established fact and made transcontinental motor trips a common occurrence, Californians have been accustomed to seeing thousands of Eastern visitors arriving in the State in their own cars, all of whom have reported the many delights of the long drive. Motorists in all parts of the State are very enthusiastic at the prospect of turning the tide and spending a vacation in a trip to the eastern terminus of the Lincoln highway.

PRISON BOARD MEMBER QUILTS. Dr. Frankwood E. Williams, chairman of the Massachusetts Advisory Prison Board, has resigned, and will leave for New York on Jan. 1, to take a position there.

OPPOSITION TO CONFIRMATION OF MR. DANIELS

Minority Report to Be Presented in Senate on His Renomination to Interstate Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Progressive Republican members of the Senate are strongly opposing the confirmation of the reappointment of Winthrop More Daniels of Princeton, N. J., as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It was learned today that a minority committee report is to be submitted to the Senate when it holds its next executive session. It is the understanding that the opposition is based on the position taken by the commissioner on the 5 per cent freight rate advance, which was denied by the commission, Mr. Daniels, it is stated, having been in favor of granting the big railroads the increase.

Senator Newlands is expected to present the committee report in favor of the Daniels confirmation. Among those understood to be actively opposing Mr. Daniels, whose terms expires Jan. 1, is Senator Cummins of Iowa.

Mr. Daniels is a graduate of Princeton. He was professor of political economy at the university from 1909 to 1911, and a member of the New Jersey Public Utility Commission from that time until he became a member of the Federal commission in 1914.

SHIPPING NEWS

Two German stowaways, Richard Miller and Herman Horn, arrived in Boston today on the American steamer Texan from Buenos Aires. They are before United States immigration officials today. They say they are from war-bound German steamers in Buenos Aires. Having worked ashore for two years they wished to return to sea life so came here thinking positions easier to obtain on American steamers.

Nantucket South Shoal lightship has left its moorings, says a cable dispatch received here today, and is now on the way to Woods Hole where it will proceed to New Bedford to take on coal and supplies. This lightship is the turning point for steamers from overseas countries to the New England ports and also is the objective point for steamers coming north from the West Indies and South America.

United States immigration inspectors left Boston today for Providence to examine nearly 900 passengers arriving at that port from Lisbon and the Azores aboard the Fabre liner Roma, several days overdue. Those who are held up will be brought to Boston and detained for further examination at the Long Wharf station. The inspectors hope to complete their work so that they may be back home for the holiday.

Gifts were distributed at the United States Immigration Station at Boston today to the 78 immigrants held there by the United States Government. Representatives of charitable institutions of this city appeared, with gloves, handkerchiefs and clothing for the aliens, and gave them out from a large tree that was set up in the women's living room of the detention pen today. The 10 children held there were made happy by the festivities. Monday a motion picture exhibition will be given and special music on a graphophone with records in all languages provided. John Piscopo, caterer, is to provide a turkey dinner for them Monday noon.

Fish dealers closed their stalls at noon today as is customary on a Saturday, and will not open them again until Tuesday morning, suspending business over the holiday. One vessel reached the pier today, the Schooner Athena with 6500 pounds fresh groundfish. Wholesale dealers' prices: Haddock \$8.50 per hundredweight, steak cod \$12, market cod \$6, pollock \$6, large hake \$10, and medium hake \$7. There were no arrivals reported at Gloucester.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrival
Str Onondaga, Packer, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.

Cleared

Str Meltonian (Br), Lowe, Manchester; Indian, Nickerson, Philadelphia; Tuscan, Rogers, Norfolk.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today str Nickerie, Paramaribo; Cedric, Liverpool, Philadelphia; Rock Light; City of St. Louis, Savannah; El Valle, New Orleans; Sabine, Mobile and Tampa; Mayaro, Demerara and Port Spain; Lenape, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.; Angamos, Junia via New Orleans; Yumuf, Cienfuegos; Tamaha, Cape Town.

VERMONT RHODES SCHOLAR. BURLINGTON, Vt.—T. Kenneth Penman, graduate of Middlebury College in the class of 1915, was appointed to a Rhodes Scholarship at the University of Oxford by the Vermont committee of selection at a meeting held in this city.

TEACHERS SEEK ADVANCE. EVERETT, Mass.—At its final meeting of the year last evening the School Committee voted to recommend a general increase in pay for teachers and janitors in presenting its 1917 budget to the City Council.

PRINCE RUPERT DRYDOCK IN USE. WASHINGTON, D. C.—Consul George M. Hanson writes from Prince Rupert, Canada, that the drydock there, part of the equipment of the Grand Trunk Pacific system, and completed at a cost of \$2,500,000, has been in use for the past six weeks.

NEW YORK FOOD COMMISSION IS NOW PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is expected that the Wicks Legislative Investigating Committee, now conducting an inquiry into the high cost of food, will recommend that the production, storage and sale of foods be placed under State control. Senator Charles W. Wicks, it is indicated, will ask for the creation of a new State Department of Foods whose executive officer shall be a commissioner and whose policy would be controlled by a council.

This department would have a bureau for gathering and publishing statistics on food conditions and prices, and also a bureau of distributing in New York City. Recommendations that the Donnelly act be changed so as to permit farmers to organize cooperative buying and selling agencies is also expected. Other matters the committee is considering include:

Municipal markets; regulation of storage and cold storage warehouses, grain elevators, etc.; coloring of food products by artificial dyes; permitting sale of skim milk in New York City; licensing of commission men with penalty for a licensee trading at the same time on his own account; supervision of county milk stations so as to insure fair and accurate butter fat tests and to prevent unjust discriminations in price between different localities and individuals.

The Attorney-General's office has obtained a temporary injunction restraining an egg dealer from selling eggs not stamped in accordance with Commissioner Dillon's order for the marking of all cold storage eggs as such. The Mercantile Exchange is awaiting the Supreme Court's decision on the commissioner's right to issue such an order.

Economy Recommendations

Louisville Citizens' Cheaper Food Committee Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Citizens Cheaper Food Committee, organized two weeks ago under the auspices of the Suffrage Association in Louisville, to investigate the causes for the high cost of living, has made its report, including various recommendations, and has automatically gone out of existence.

Among other things the members of the association are advised that, by boycotting veal, they will be enabled to aid in getting the enactment of legislation prohibiting the killing of calves and thus increase the supply of milk, beef and leather. It is recommended that steps be taken to have Congress repeal the 10-cent tax on oleomargarine. The sale of groceries and food commodities generally by weight is favored, as is also the more general use of pennies. Instead of selling two articles for 15 cents it is recommended that grocers institute the practice of selling one for 8 cents, and so on.

COLLEGE MEN GATHERING FOR "DRY" CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LEXINGTON, Ky.—College men and women actively interested in prohibition, from all over the country, will gather in this city Dec. 28 for the four day national student convention of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association. Registration 10 days in advance was three times as large as for the last convention, two years ago in Topeka, and the hope of the national headquarters in Chicago is for an attendance of from 750 to 1000.

William Jennings Bryan will address the college prohibition workers on the opening day of their convention. His coming is viewed with the greatest interest by the college students, and as well by dry Democrats of Kentucky. Among other speakers will be United States Senator W. S. Kenyon, the Rev. Charles Stelez, President Edwin Erle Sparks of Pennsylvania State College, Dr. Ira Landrith, George Irving and Daniel A. Poling. One of the most important events of the gathering will be the national oratorical contest, participated in by picked college speakers from the various sections of the country. The eight speakers are to be:

Earl W. Foster, of Georgetown College, Kentucky; Leonard V. Buschman, of the Southern Presbyterian Seminary, Kentucky; Bernard C. Clausen, of Colgate University, New York; Deloyd F. Wood, of Ohio Wesleyan University; Joshua B. Lee, of the University of Oklahoma; Harold R. Husted of Sioux Falls College, South Dakota; Eugene U. Blacklock, of the University of Southern California, and Monte C. Smithson of McMinnville College, Oregon. The morning programs of the convention will be given up to business sessions and sectional conferences on various phases of the student antiquity movement.

EMPLOYEES SHOW GRATITUDE

Expressing appreciation of the profit sharing policy of the company, by which a distribution of \$135,000 was recently announced, the employees of the Jordan Marsh Company gathered last night after closing and presented George W. Mitten and other officers with a framed copy of the resolutions.

CHARLES E. HUGHES RETAINED. NEW YORK, N. Y.—Charles E. Hughes will act in conjunction with counsel for the Corn Products Refining Company, in appealing to the Supreme Court of the United States the recent decision of Federal Judge Hand dissolving that company under the Sherman Antitrust Law.

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HAVANA ORDERS, GRANITE

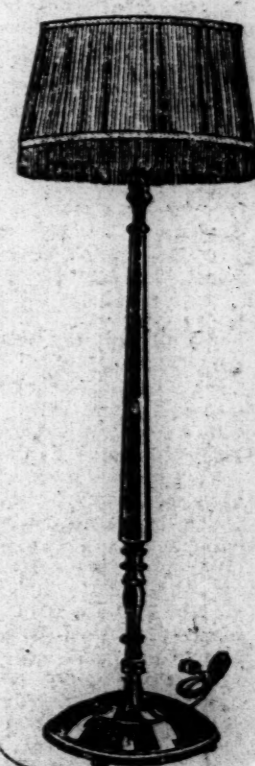
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
LITHONIA, Ga.—Coming at a time when the granite cutters are generally idle, contracts for 3,000,000 belgian blocks have been received from Havana, Cuba, by Lithonia companies. The shipments will begin early in January and the blocks will be used in street paving.

FUND RAISED BY STUDENTS

EVERETT, Mass.—A fund of \$130 has been raised by high school students with which food and clothing has been purchased for distribution among needy families. The distribution began yesterday, local business men furnishing the use of motor trucks.

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SURVEY OF THE RECENT SESSION IN THE REICHSTAG

Adjournment of House Accounted for in Various Ways—Progress Toward Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. **BERLIN, Germany**—The abrupt adjournment of the Reichstag the day before the proclamation of the new kingdom of Poland, after a session which will perhaps rank as more important than any which have yet taken place since the outbreak of war, was accounted for in various ways. The main reason put forward by the Government was that the various Government departments were already sufficiently burdened in consequence of the war, and could endure for no further length of time the extra strain imposed upon them when the Reichstag was in session. It would have been willing for the House to sit for a few days longer had the parties agreed to refrain from discussing the speech which the Chancellor proposed to make with regard to the Polish settlement, but as they refused to do so the House was adjourned.

It seems to be generally recognized, however, that the Government's decision was also influenced by the course that events had been taking both in the House and outside. The great debate on preventive arrest, which was the central point of the session, was preceded and followed by others on the control of foreign affairs, the censorship, the food question, conditions in the army and so on, which closely resembled both its tone and tendency, while the growing indignation at the dictatorial attitude assumed by Dr. Helfferich, the Vice-Chancellor, in connection with many of these debates was becoming more and more apparent.

Meanwhile, despite the censorship, the press began to reflect somewhat the temper of the House, and an article published by Herr Scheidemann, the Socialist majority leader, in the Vorwärts, the day following the preventive arrest debate attracted particular attention. It is upon Herr Scheidemann and his party that the Conservatives have always accused the Chancellor of relying for support, while the Socialists minority in their turn have frequently criticized their former colleague as being an accomplice of the Government. The interest was general, therefore, when the Socialist leader came forward with the declaration that the Government had failed to perform its primary duty of protecting civil freedom from military domination, and that it had done so because it had no support in any direction to enable it to exercise the necessary authority. Attacked by the Left and forsaken by the Right—that was the position of the Government, he wrote. That is the consequence of the unutterably foolish attempt to substitute a compulsory for a voluntary political rule which would have been maintained as far as possible.

The Government cannot rule because it has no party at its back—and under the prevailing system there can be no Government parties; that is, no parties that are ready to share responsibility with the Government. How should a party be responsible for something over which it has no influence and of which perhaps it does not even know? Hence there is no party upon which the Government can rely. The fact has been recounted, it is true, that the Social Democratic party is a Government party. If it ever had been it would have ceased to be so yesterday. But it never was such.

The Right, continued Herr Scheidemann, will say: Von Bethmann-Hollweg has lost control of the Reichstag, the reddest of the red is already giving the keynote there. Therefore we demand a strong man. We, too, we want, demand a strong man, only we picture him to ourselves somewhat differently. Strong in the confidence of the people's representatives, on whom he can rely; strong on all sides, never forced to pay compliments and grant concessions; strong as the protector of the weak against arbitrariness and force. If the energy of the Reichstag and the insight of those in power does not bring us a change of system in consonance with the wishes of the people, what we experienced in the Reichstag will only be a curtain raiser. It is the general feeling that matters cannot go on as they have done hitherto.

This declaration, according to the Berliner Tageblatt's verdict, amounted to a repudiation of the present Chancellor, and Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg and his colleagues would be making a serious mistake, the Radical organ considered, if they underestimated the significance of such an announcement. The Conservatives also maintained that it was a distinct threat, and most of them took the opportunity to invite the Government to secure their support by ranging itself on their side, but Herr von Zedlitz, one of the most experienced politicians among them, and the leader of the Independent Conservatives, took a different view of the situation.

necessary that autocratic tendencies should be abolished without delay, and that steps should be taken to open legislative and administrative safety valves. The finest phrases as to confidence in the people will no longer suffice, there must also be action in accord therewith, and that soon, if serious damage is to be avoided.

In less than a week after Herr Scheidemann had published his declaration, and Herr von Zedlitz had uttered his warning the Reichstag was adjourned, and that for a period of three months, instead of until December or January as it usually would have been. The session thus brought to a close cannot be said to have been entirely unfruitful from the democratic point of view, however. Permission was obtained for the main Reichstag committee to meet for the discussion of foreign affairs during the parliamentary recess; a promise was obtained from the Government that all abuses that had occurred in connection with the enforcement of the regulations concerning preventive arrest would be investigated, and that a central department to control and deal with complaints of the censorship would be established, and a bill drawn up by a committee of the House aimed at modifying the regulations concerning preventive arrest was also accepted, although with regard to the last matter Dr. Helfferich held out until the last moment, and only yielded after some very plain speaking from Herr Scheidemann.

The Socialist press, in particular, complains that the progress made toward democracy has been very slight, but it admits that the concessions enumerated represent some steps toward the goal at which it aims, and for which, it insists, Germany is bound; namely, a parliamentary and democratic form of government.

MOBILIZATION OF ALLIES' CIVILIAN POPULATION URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. **PARIS, France**—Gustave Hervé, in a recent article, points to the necessity for the mobilization of the civilian population of the Allied countries, following the example which Germany has set. To the mobilization of the German armies we replied by the mobilization of our armies, he says, and to meet the German civilian mobilization there is nothing for us to do, but take a similar measure. And this should be done, not in six or in three months time, but immediately, so that Germany shall not again have an advantage of several months over us. What I ask for is the wholesale mobilization of civilians, men and women, and the first step to be taken in any mobilization is the closing of all industries, of all trades, which do not directly or indirectly contribute to the war, or to the provision of absolute necessities. You do not like that! You think you are going to lose by it! Well, it is war, and have not hundreds of thousands of our fellow countrymen given a great deal more than merely their fortunes? Have they not sacrificed everything in defense of the country—in your defense? And what of our fellow countrymen in the invaded provinces, have not they lost everything which we might lose by a civilian mobilization? And supposing the German mobilization of the entire population meant that the German armies broke through our front line and took Paris and 15 or 20 of our departments, should we not then lose a great deal more than we shall by a mobilization which our patriotism demands of us? And besides, think of what the Germans are now doing in Belgium and the north of France!

The second act in a general civilian mobilization would be to contribute all this newly available activity to the public defense. This does not mean that everybody should be set to making munitions, though any number of women can be employed in work which hitherto could only be performed by men, owing to a perfecting of the machinery. But it means that women shall take the places of men on the railways, in the army, manufacturing, in public and private educational establishments, so as to free all the men either for the front or for the army zone. The third act of a general mobilization is the recall of all the retired employees belonging to the public services and who are fit for work, policemen, postmen, schoolmasters and professors who had retired, but who are perfectly willing and capable of taking up their former professions. Finally, a bill should be passed on war benefits which will result in a reduction of salaries which, in some cases, both in the military and civil services, are notoriously too high, as are those of a portion of the working classes; and in the confiscation for the use of the State of those scandalous fortunes made by some since the war out of the misfortunes of their fellow countrymen. But as everybody will understand, a civilian mobilization would be impossible with governmental methods which have not succeeded even after 28 months of war in dealing thoroughly with the strikers from the ranks of the army. Civilian mobilization calls for the formation of a Comité de Salut Public composed of young and energetic men who would govern as dictators up to the end of the war.

The German people, he wrote in a warning article in the Post, would submit to a Hindenburg dictatorship, but to no other. . . . The Reichstag proceedings of the last few days give a foretaste of the temper that now prevails among wide sections of the population. Under the domination of the state of siege it must confine itself to seeking relief through lawful channels, but after the conclusion of peace it will certainly swell into a storm that threatens to sweep away military absolutism, and to bring in parliamentarianism in the truest sense of the word. If the independence of the government is to be maintained after the conclusion of peace, it is highly

BOSTON NOTES

(Continued from page eight)

recital by Mme. Fannie Bloomfield Ziesler. Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 23—Piano recital by Mme. Yolande Mero. Tuesday evening, Jan. 23—Sonata recital by Hyman Bulkekan, pianist, and Henry Elcheim, violinist. Friday evening, Jan. 26—Concert by Hans Ebell, pianist, Ralph Smalley, cellist, and Edouard Dern, violinist.

Third Kneisel Concert

On Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 2, at Stelner Hall, the Kneisel Quartet will give the third of its series of concerts, with Mme. Olga Samaroff, now the wife of Leopold Stokowski of the Philadelphia Orchestra, assisting, who has not played here for several years. She has chosen Cesar Franck's quintet in F minor, one of his finest works. The first number on the program is Haydn's quartet in C major, op. 54. The concluding quartet is the one in F major, op. 22, by Tschaiakowsky, and is the second composition by him in this form. It was composed in Moscow, toward the end of 1873. Its first performance was at Nicholas Rubinstein's.

The Gideons in Holiday Songs

In the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library Constance Ramsay and Henry Gideon will give a program consisting of the holiday music of many lands, at 3:30 on the afternoon of Sunday, Dec. 24. Mr. Gideon will use his harpsichord in preference to a piano for accompanying the songs. The numbers are as follows:

Old French carols: "D'où viens-tu, hergère" (Canada), "Alleluia Kyrie Christe," "Le Sommeil de l'Enfant Jésus," "Bring a Torch, Jeannette, Isabelle," German: "Stille Nacht, heilige Nacht," two Christmas songs by Cornelius. New Year songs: "L'Aguilole" (Canada), "When Night's Shadows Fly" (Japan). Russia: "The Three Holy Kings" by Gile, Jewish festival songs: "Hanukkah Song," "Hanukkah Hymn." English carols: "Hampshire Mimmers' Christmas Carol," "In Dulci Jubilo," "The Wassail Song," "The First Nowell."

Artists to Appear

Artists announced to appear in Symphony Hall and Jordan Hall include the following:

Dec. 31, afternoon, Symphony Hall, Mme. Johanna Gadsch, soprano, and Eddy Brown, violinist.

Jan. 6, afternoon, Jordan Hall, Mme. Povia Frisch, soprano.

Jan. 7, afternoon, Symphony Hall, Fritz Kreisler, violinist.

Jan. 13, afternoon, Jordan Hall, Miss Evelyn Starr, violinist.

Jan. 15, evening, Jordan Hall, Longy Club of wind instrument players.

Jan. 16, evening, Jordan Hall, Miss Dai Buell, pianist.

Jan. 17, afternoon, Jordan Hall, Miss Irma Seydel, violinist.

Jan. 20, afternoon, Jordan Hall, Oliver Denton, pianist.

Jan. 24, afternoon, Jordan Hall, Reinhold Warlich, baritone, with Fritz Kreisler playing the piano accompaniment.

Jan. 26, afternoon, Jordan Hall, Harold Bauer, pianist.

Jan. 27, afternoon, Jordan Hall, Miss Elena Gerhardt, soprano.

Jan. 31, evening, Jordan Hall, Richard Platt, pianist.

Choral Performances

Concerts announced by choral organizations include the following:

Jan. 7, evening, Symphony Hall—People's Choral Union, Frederick W. Wodell, conductor. "The Creation."

Jan. 10, evening, Jordan Hall—Choral Music Society, Stephen Townsend, conductor. Program of short works.

Jan. 24, evening, Symphony Hall—Russian Cathedral Choir, New York, in program of Russian liturgical music.

Boston National Opera

The Boston National Opera Company, Max Rabino, director, appears at the Boston Opera House the first week in January, giving six evening performances and a matinee, as follows:

Monday, Jan. 1—"Andrea Chénier."

Tuesday, Jan. 2—"Madam Butterfly."

Wednesday, Jan. 3—"Love of Three Kings."

Thursday, Jan. 4—"Iris."

Friday, Jan. 5—"Faust."

Saturday, Jan. 6—Afternoon, "Bohème"; evening, "Aida."

AT THE THEATERS

Castle Square—"Peg of My Heart," 8:10.

Colonial—Otis Skinner, 8:15.

Copley—Four playlets, 8:10.

Keiths—Vaudeville, 7:45.

Majestic—"Bunker Bean," 8:15.

Fair Square—"The Great Lover," 8:15.

Shubert—"You're in Love," 8:20.

Tremont—"Betty," musical comedy, 8.

Wilbur—"The Cinderella Man," 8:15.

Matinees—Daily at Keiths, 1:45; Wednesday and Saturday at Wilbur, Colonial, Majestic, Shubert, Park Square, Tremont, 2:15; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10; daily except Monday and Friday at the Castle Square, 2:10.

SIGNOR PIAZZA VIEWS ITALIAN COLONIAL ISSUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. **ROME, Italy**—As Italy looks to the present war to solve not only her Mediterranean problem, but also her colonial question, the Tribuna is publishing a series of articles by Signor Giuseppe Piazza clearly setting forth the difficulties of the position and the possibilities of an adjustment satisfactory to Italy. A glance at the map will reveal the present fragmentary nature of Italy's colonial possessions, in fact it is admitted that although a colonial office has been established, an Italian colonial policy, as distinct from foreign policy in general, has not yet been evolved. In Signor Piazza's opinion the aim of the Government at this point should be to effect this development as far as possible, in order that the Italian colonies, however modest their size, may be organized in Italy's own time upon her own established plan. For instance, he continues, if Tripoli is not to remain a "dead weight" on Italy's hands, the Libyan question must now be courageously faced, for Libyan political, economic and territorial difficulties are really bound up with old questions of foreign policy which the present international situation render more amenable to solution.

The present Tripolitan hinterland question, he explained, originated in a state of things created before Italy succeeded Turkey in the possession of Libya. Upon the Italian occupation, ratified by the treaty of Lausanne in 1911, the Franco-Ottoman convention of 1910 was accepted, which established the boundary line between Tunis and Tripoli from the coast as far as Ghadames. Beyond Ghadames the frontier was not defined, for Turkey had never recognized the convention of 1899 between France and England, by which the natural hinterland of Tripoli was divided between these two countries, and Turkey had, in fact, with the help of the Senussi, driven out the French garrisons sent to occupy the region assigned to France by that treaty. It was only when Turkey was obliged to withdraw her troops upon the outbreak of the Italo-Turkish war that France could strengthen her claim by occupation, but as Italy by the treaty of Lausanne succeeded Turkey in Tripoli, the rights over the region upheld by Turkey are also upheld by Italy. In fact, when France established another garrison in this contested region a few months ago, it was immediately withdrawn upon a remonstrance from Italy and the question was thus tacitly left in abeyance till the present European conflict should be over.

The possession of this region to the south of Tripoli is of the utmost importance to Italy, Signor Piazza argues, as it is traversed by the line of communication between the town of Tripoli on the coast and the rich and populous district of Lake Chad, upon which rests the whole value of Tripoli as a possession. A little to the west of this line of communication is another connecting Cano in Nigeria with the town of Tripoli, from which France has built a branch route leading into Algiers, and the solution to the question proposed by Signor Piazza is that the Franco-Italian boundary should be defined so as to leave this latter line of communication in the hands of France up to the junction of the branch striking off into fully recognized French territory, the remaining portion running

on to Tripoli to fall to Italy as it is connected by a cross road with the more direct route from Lake Chad to Tripoli, to which Italy lays an unqualified claim, based upon the general hinterland theory governing the international partitioning of African possessions, and upon the rights upheld by Turkey to which Italy has now succeeded.

DIPLOMATIC STUDY COURSE ARRANGED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York University has completed arrangements for a new course to meet the demand for specialized training in the diplomatic protection of American citizens and property abroad. The course will be taught by Dr. Earl Willis Crecraft, an authority on international law and diplomacy, and will begin next February. The present curriculum includes international law, treaties, and the consular service.

Plans for the new work are as yet somewhat tentative. In a general way the course will cover the following subjects: Recognition of governments de facto and de jure, and its effect upon foreigners; intervention of a nonpolitical character for protecting citizens from injuries received in foreign countries; presentation, prosecution, and settlement of international claims which are based on war, insurrection, mob violence, violation of treaties, and on a general denial of justice as measured by international practice; rights and duties of aliens, of naturalized citizens and persons about to be naturalized; friendly and nonfriendly means of securing redress.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET HAS HOLIDAY ASPECT TODAY

Volume of Trading Considerably Reduced—Lower Range of Prices Followed by Good Rally—Gulf Common Feature

There was not much inclination on part of traders either to buy or sell stocks during the greater part of today's short session. Toward the close business became more active and, although there had been a heavy tone most of the time, the closing was strong. Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies common was the star performer, recording a net gain of nearly 8 points in Boston.

As a rule traders seemed disposed to wait until after Christmas before extending commitments. They appeared to think that there might be developments over the holidays that would exercise considerable market influence, and they did not wish to have their holiday rest disturbed by being either heavily long or short.

The timidity which prevailed during the early sales was reflected in lower prices for nearly all of the active industrials. Baldwin opened off 1/4 at 61 and dropped to 57 1/2 before rallying. International Paper sold off 2 points. Marine was up 1/4 at the opening at 26 1/2 and declined to 25 1/2. The preferred opened off 1/4 at 92 1/2 and declined more than 2 points. Mexican Petroleum opened off a point at 96 and declined nearly 2 points further. U. S. Steel opened up 1/4 at 107 1/2 and after improving to 107 1/2 dropped to 105 1/2, recovering half the loss before the close. Utah Copper opened off 1/4 at 100 1/2, declined to 98 1/2 and advanced nearly 4 points.

Gulf common opened in Boston at 108, a loss of 1/4 from Friday's closing, and advanced to 116 before the close. Mohawk opened up 1/4 at 97 1/2, dropped to 95 and rallied a point. Tamarack opened up 1/4 at 47, declined to 45 and recovered most of the loss.

New York total sales, 505,900 shares; \$1,318,000 bonds. For the week, 9,888,400 shares; \$21,363,000 bonds.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 21

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Chicago—J. P. Dunphy of Chicago Cattle House; Essex.
Chicago—Thomas Webster of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.
Cincinnati—Thomas McHugh of Marks & Stryker; Avery.
Memphis—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; Tour.
Milwaukee—George F. Burroughs of Bradley & Metcalf Co.; Essex.
Nashville—Milton Korman of Korman & Sawyer; U. S.
New York—J. J. Connelley of National Clock & Suit House; Essex.
New York—A. P. Smith of The Reciprocal Jobbers; U. S.
New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln st.
New Orleans—B. N. Heinemann; U. S.
Omaha—W. J. Cully of F. P. Kirkendall & Co.; Tour.
Pittsburgh—H. Hartenstein of Walker & Co.; Essex.
Pittsburgh—W. L. Stewart of Stewart Bros. & Co.; Adams.
Portland, Ore.—A. G. Gibson; U. S.
Portland, Me.—Covans of Homan Colman & Co.; U. S.
Pueblo, Colo.—E. J. Jones; U. S.
San Francisco—H. N. Grossman of The Emporium; U. S.
San Antonio—J. A. Palen; U. S.
San Juan—E. Gonzalez; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Leicester, Eng.—Harry Boston of H. Boston & Son; Tour.
(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex St., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today and the week compare:

	1916	1915
Exchanges	\$38,031,381	Holiday
Exchanges	4,534,627	
For week		
Exchanges	\$27,471,691	\$154,835,949
Exchanges	\$3,374,355	\$10,926,017

Local United States Subtreasury credit balance at the Boston Clearing House today, \$132,793.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau
BOSTON AND VICINITY
Fair and colder tonight and Sunday; moderate west winds becoming variable.

For Southern New England: Fair tonight and Sunday without decided temperature change.
For Northern New England: Fair tonight except snow in eastern portion; colder; Sunday fair.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 27.10 a. m. 28
12 noon 31

IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m.)
Albany 26 New Orleans 30
Buffalo 18 New York 30
Chicago 16 Philadelphia 24
Cincinnati 14 Pittsburgh 24
Denver 20 Portland, Me. 22
Des Moines 20 Portland, Ore. 36
Jacksonville 40 San Francisco 48
Kansas City 16 St. Louis 24
Nantucket 30 Washington 28

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 7:11 High water
Sun sets 4:16 9:32 a. m. 10:09 p. m.
Length of day 9:05 Moon rises 6:04 a. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 4:46 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Open	High	Low	Last
AlaRubber...	72 3/4	72 3/4	72 3/4
Alaska Gold...	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Allis-Chalmers...	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Allis-Chalmers...	85	85	81
Am Ag Chem...	89 1/2	90	88 1/2
Am B Sugar...	91	91	88 1/2
Am B & F pf...	185	185	185
Am Can...	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2
Am Car Fy...	65	65 1/2	64
Am H & L pf...	13 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2
Am H & L pf...	62	62	60
Am Ice Sec...	30 1/2	31	30 1/2
Am Linsed...	17 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Am Loco...	76 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2
Am Loco pf...	104 1/2	105	104 1/2
Am Smelt...	105 1/2	105 1/2	105
Am Smelt pf...	115	115	115
Am Steel Fy...	62	62	61
Am Sugar...	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Am Tel & Tel...	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Am Woolen...	43	43	43
Am Wrtp...	45	45 1/2	46
Am Zinc...	37 1/2	38	36 1/2
Am Zinc pf...	69 1/2	70	69 1/2
Anacosta...	83 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2
Atchison...	104 1/2	104 1/2	104
Atchison pf...	109	109 1/2	109 1/2
At Gulf pf...	109	109 1/2	109 1/2
At Gulf pf...	109	109 1/2	109 1/2
Bald Loc...	61	61	57 1/2
Bald Loc pf...	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Balt & Ohio...	84	84 1/2	83 1/2
B & O pf...	74	74	73 1/2
Barrett Co...	134	134	135 1/2
Beth Steel...	503	503	503
BF Goodrich...	60 1/2	60 1/2	59
BF Goodrich pf...	112	112	112
Brook R T...	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Burns Bros...	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Burns Bros...	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Butte & Sup...	49 1/2	49 1/2	47 1/2
Cal Petrol...	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Can Pac...	165	165	165
Can Pac pf...	86	86 1/2	83 1/2
Chan Motor...	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Ches & Ohio...	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
CM & St Paul...	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
CM & St Paul pf...	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Chi R & Pac...	35	35 1/2	34 1/2
Chi R & Alt...	24	24	23
Chi & West...	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
C & G West...	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Chile N & W...	125 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2
Chile Cop...	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2
Chino Cop...	55 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2
Col Fuel...	46	46	44 1/2
Col Gas & El...	40 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2
Com Tab & R...	47	47	47
Con Gas...	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Corn Prod...	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2
Corn Prod pf...	111 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2
Cruc Steel...	59	59	56 1/2
Cuban C Sug...	50 1/2	51	49 1/2
Cuban C Sug pf...	13 1/2	13 1/2	13
Denver pf...	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Denver pf...	40	40	39 1/2
Dome Mins...	20	20 1/2	20 1/2
Erie...	35	35	34 1/2
Erie pf...	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
First Nat...	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Gac Wil & W...	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Gen Electric...	168 1/2	168 1/2	167 1/2
Gen Motors pf...	119	120	119
Gen Motors N...	130	130	130
G Motors pf...	91 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2
Granby Min...	88 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2
Gt Nor Ore...	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Gt Nor pf...	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Green Can...	45 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2
Gulf States...	126	126	125
Harv of N J...	119 1/2	121	119 1/2
Ill Central...	107	107	107
Inspiration...	57	57	55 1/2
Int Ag Corp...	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Int Con Cor...	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Int C Cor pf...	72	72	72
Int Mer Mar...	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2
Int Mer Mar...	92 1/2	92 1/2	90
In Nickel C...	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
In Paper...	45 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2
In Paper pf...	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Kan City So...	26	26	25 1/2
Kelley Tires...	60	60	60
Kenne Cop...	45 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2
Lack Steel...	82 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Lehigh Val...	79	79	79
Mackay pf...	65	65	65
Max Motor...	52 1/2	53 1/2	51 1/2
Maxwell pf...	72	72	71
Maxwell pf...	37	37	37
Mex Petrol...	96	96	94 1/2
Mex Pet pf...	95	95	95
Miami...	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2
MSP & SSM...	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Mo K & T...	12	12	11 1/2
Mo Pacific...	17	17 1/2	17
Mo Pac pf...	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Mo Pac pf...	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Nat Biscuit...	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Nat Enamel...	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Nat Enamp pf...	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Nat Lead...	60 1/2	60 1/2	60
Nevada Con...	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
NYA Brake...	146	146	146
NY Central...	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2
N & W...	137 1/2	137 1/2	135 1/2
North Am...	69 1/2	70	69 1/2
North Pac...	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
O Cities Gas...	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Old Silver...	6	6	6
O & W...	30 1/2	30 1/2	30
Owens Bot M...	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Pacific Mail...	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Penn...	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Peoples Gas...	107	107	107
Phila Co...	42	42	42
Pitts Coal...	40 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2
P Coal pf...	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Pressed St...	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Allouez	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Am Ag Ch...	90	90	89 1/2
Am Ag Ch pf...	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am Pneu...	8	8	8
Am Pneu pf...	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Am Sugar...	118	118	118
Am Tel...	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Am Tel pf...	131-32	131-32	131-32
Am Wool pf...	95 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2
Am Zinc...	38	38	37 1/2
Anacosta...	83 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2
Ariz Com...	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
At Gulf & W...	108	108	108
B & A...	172	172	172
Boston & M...	43	43	43
Butte & Sup...	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Cal & Ariz...	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Cal & Hecla...	53	53	53
Centennial...	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
China...	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Cop Range...	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Daly West...	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Davis Daly...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
East Butte...	17	17	16 1/2
Edison Elec...	228	228	228
Franklin...	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Gay R & E pf...	94	94	94
Green-Can...	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Hancock...	17	17	17
Indiana...	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Int Port Co...	18	18	18
Isl Cr Coal...	58	58	58
Isle Royale...	34	34	34
Lake Copper...	12	12	12
La Salle...	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Mason Val...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Mass...	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Mass Elec...	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Mass Elec pf...	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Mass Gas...	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Merg'thaler...	169	169	169
Miami...	38	38	38
Mohawk...	97 1/2	97 1/2	96
N Arcadian...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
New Eng Tel...	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
New Idria...	15	15	15
New River...	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
North Butte...	23 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2
No Sco Steel...	108	108	107
N Y N H & H...	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Old Dom...	65	65	65
Pond Cr Coal...	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Punta Sugar...	42	42	42
Quincy...	90	90	90
Ray Con...	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2
Shannon...	9	9	9
South Lake...	5	5	5
S Utah M & S...	30	30	28 1/2
St Marys...	88 1/2	90	87 1/2
Superior...	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Sup Boston...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Swift & Co...	148	148 1/2	148
Tamarack...	47	47	45 1/2
Torrington...	59 1/2	60	59 1/2
Trinity...	6	6	6
Tuolumne...	2	2	2
U Shoe Mac...	56 1/2	57	56 1/2
U Shoe M pf...	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
United Fruit...	151	151	149 1/2
US Smelt...	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
US Smelt pf...	51	51	51 1/2
US Steel...	107 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2
Utah Apex...	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Utah Cons...	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Utah Copper...	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Utah Metal...	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Ventura...	8	8	7 1/2
West End...	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Wolverine...	46	46 1/2	45 1/2

BOSTON RESERVE BANK REPORT

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston makes the following condensed statement of condition at the close of business Dec. 22:

Gold and gold certificates—	
In settlement fund.....	\$18,606,000
In bank.....	11,551,485
5% redemption fund.....	50,000
Legal tender notes, silver certificates, subsidiary coin, etc.....	165,299
Bills discounted and bought—	
Commercial paper.....	8,126,996
Member bank collateral notes.....	485,000
Bank acceptances.....	8,049,423
Trade acceptances.....	68,013
U S Bonds.....	2,332,000
City and town notes.....	920,002
Notes of other Federal Resv banks net.....	4,887,238
Federal Reserve notes on hand.....	810,500
Federal bank notes.....	25,000
Total resources.....	\$52,944,949

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

BIG SHRINKAGE IN WAR STOCKS BROUGHT ABOUT

International Situation Made the Issue in Securities Markets—Money Market Conditions—Review of Week

Liquidation that might well be termed drastic took place this week in the securities markets. The war stocks were especially under pressure. It has been a long time since such wide and erratic fluctuations have been witnessed on the New York exchange as occurred immediately after Lloyd George made answer to the Central Powers' peace proposal. The war issues would move violently upward one moment and drop as quickly the next. The general trend, however, was decidedly downward. When President Wilson's notes to the belligerent countries appealing for peace discussion, became public, the markets were thrown into a tumult. Prices of the leading New York war stocks broke violently. Trading was on an enormous scale. Larger margins were called for by the banks when stocks started downward and this helped the liquidation. The bears professed to see in Lloyd George's address an opportunity for further peace negotiations and believed that the outcome of it all would be an ending of the war and a consequent big shrinkage in war stocks' values. The total trading on the New York Stock Exchange Thursday was 3,176,800 shares, the third time in the history of Wall Street that sales have exceeded 3,000,000 shares in one day. This enormous turnover has been exceeded only once—April 30, 1901, with 3,281,221 shares. The other 3,000,000-share market occurred May 9 in the same year, the day of the Northern Pacific corner, with 3,081,765 shares.

The anomaly of the remarkable situation was that it was peace talk which caused the first big slump and the next had break was brought about by Secretary of State Lansing's statement that the United States was close to the verge of war. Prices tumbled on the rush to sell and there was no check to the downward movement until losses of 5 to 15 points for various active stocks, and from 25 to 30 points for some of the specialties, were recorded.

The one important argument still possessed by the bulls is the continued abundance of money and the outlook for still larger supply at the turn of the year when the enormous disbursements of approximately \$250,000,000 in interest and dividends will be made in the United States. However, investors and speculators have been advised to turn their attention to the more seasoned stocks and to the bond market, and to let the war stocks seek their natural level. This may account for the relative strength displayed at times by the railroad issues, while the rest of the market was going down. The big recovery Friday was largely brought about by the covering of shorts. There were many purchases made by bargain hunters, however, who thought that following such a tremendous decline there should be a very substantial rally.

According to the combined statements of the report of Nov. 17 last, the national banks' liability on account of acceptances at \$50,849,000. This indicates a very substantial expansion for this new department in American banking and compares with less than \$50,000,000 reported by the same banks on Sept. 12. On the latter date the comptroller of the currency's report for all national banks of the country placed the aggregate liability on this account of \$76,600,000, which would indicate that nearly 66 per cent of accepting by national banks is done by the New York institutions.

But the New York trust companies have been doing more in the way of acceptances than the national banks. Their combined reports of Nov. 29 show a total of \$77,500,000 under customers' liabilities to acceptances. The concern that has done most along this line has always been the Guaranty Trust Company. On Nov. 29 it reported \$41,193,000 of acceptance liability. This compares with \$13,900,000 reported by the National City Bank, \$12,622,000 by the Equitable Trust Company, \$12,260,000 by the National Bank of Commerce, \$10,500,000 by the Bankers Trust Company and \$8,000,000 by the Farmers Loan & Trust Company. The expansion over the last few months is to be attributed to larger exports of the season and the usual trade activities at this time of the year. The enlarged scope of the reserve law permitting domestic acceptance is also responsible for the broadening out of this phase of banking by the national banks. The report of the Guaranty Trust Company also contains these interesting items. The amount of acceptances purchased by the company in the open market was \$52,985,000. It had, invested in foreign bills of exchange and foreign accounts, \$71,800,000 and under the head of "sundry foreign accounts" was \$3,142,000.

The money market is quiet by reason of the excitement in the security market. But there is no important change in rates. The enormous speculative liquidation has not adversely affected commercial credits. The supply of money is increasing. It looks now as if Jan. 1 disbursements would be financed easily. One of the largest

banks in Boston says that call loans to brokers for itself and its correspondents reached its highest peak on Nov. 21. Since then these loans have been reduced \$5,000,000. In New York, money on call at the Stock Exchange rates at 4 per cent. Time money is mostly 4 1/4 to 4 1/2 per cent for short dates and 4 to 4 1/4 per cent for four to six months. On industrials money is not plentiful. Commercial paper is quiet with quotations nominally 4 to 4 1/4 per cent.

WEEKLY WOOL SALES CONTINUE AT SYDNEY

By Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Sydney

SYDNEY, Australia.—The weekly series of sales continue to be held in this market, offerings reaching a total of 33,000 bales each week.

Catalogues comprised a thoroughly representative display, and included, with a few superior clips, a large number of lines in good condition and showing quality. A fair proportion carried burr and a few lines were wanting in length.

The market continues to rule in seller's favor for all well grown free wools in good condition, and as the sales progressed prices were appreciably higher. Crossbreds were particularly strong, and showed an improvement of 10 per cent on rates ruling the previous week.

On the other hand, the disparity between the best sorts and the short burry lines was more marked than before, and the latter descriptions met a very dull demand, resulting in considerable withdrawals.

Scourings met with a better demand and prices proved satisfactory.

Merinos sold at 24 1/4 d., this being secured both for Mayvale and Plumthorpe brands.

Greasy comebacks sold at 28d., which is a record for the Australian market. This was secured for the well-known mark C B over Ellerslie.

In crossbreds 25d. was obtained for a line of six bales marked Bundarbo Jugiong.

Japanese operators are very keen buyers for all good wools, whilst Yorkshire is operating freely.

PROSPERITY ON PACIFIC COAST

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Sproule of the Southern Pacific Company, in the East for the holidays, says that the Pacific coast is enjoying marked prosperity. "I see no reason to doubt continuance of prosperous conditions for some time to come, whether there be peace or no peace," said Mr. Sproule.

"The coast's prosperity is based partly on reflections of business activity in the East partly on growth in the West. Farmers have had good crops, and have sold them at high prices. Banks in the West have shown record clearings for some time past. The Southern Pacific is so well situated and has such excellent terminal facilities that it gets maximum benefits from the western development."

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: It is not a time for the investor to sacrifice his holdings, yet those fortunate enough to possess liquid capital may well be cautious as to its employment. It is not so much a question as to whether intrinsic values exceed market prices as it is whether public liquidation has run its course. As yet there are no convincing indications that this is the case except the enormous volume of transactions, a feature which usually marks the culmination of a decline.

A. E. Masten & Co., Pittsburgh: We did not know that the liquidation would receive an impetus from a peace proposal suddenly sprung upon the world; but we did know that all experience proves that when stocks are strongest and when the outlook appears clearest, there is always the unexpected event to be encountered which would suddenly turn buyers into sellers, either from choice or necessity, on which occasions market values melt away more quickly than they are built up.

Pettigrew, Bright & Co., Boston: We are not going to lose out general business activity all at once, even if European peace is looming. Some American stocks earned and paid dividends before the war and more of them will do it in the gradual return to the peace normal.

F. A. Schirmer & Co., Boston.—There are those who believe that peace will mean a period of great prosperity for this country for some time to come.

Clement, Parker & Co., Boston.—The fact that many stocks are earning at a rate nearly equivalent to their selling price confirms the fact that asset values were ignored during the collapse and that the real cause of the break was from overtrading.

CUBA CANE SUGAR REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cuba Cane Sugar has issued its first annual report, for year ending Sept. 30, 1916. The earnings figures follow:

Operating profit	\$14,729,088
Interest and exchange	91,386
Reserve for taxes	290,000
Dead season expenses	918,589
Reserve for depreciation	1,250,000
Total deduction	2,550,075
Net profit	12,179,012
Per dividend	2,625,000
Accrued dividends	297,495
Profit and loss surplus	9,851,507

LONDON SHORT MONEY IS FIRM, THEN EASIER

Fluctuations Become More Marked Because of Year-End Approach and Other Influences—Discounts Quiet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The money position in London during the week ending Saturday Dec. 2, has exhibited an appearance of fluctuation more marked than in recent weeks. The influences at work have been more numerous and varied, and in addition the approach of the year-end is beginning to make itself felt. On Monday and succeeding days the rate for short money was rather stiff, but by Friday there was an abundance of credit as the result of Government interest disbursements totalling some £30,000,000. The discount market has been quiet with a tendency to stiffen. The action of the United States Federal Reserve Board in advising the national banks against investing in British treasury bills has not made the situation in the bill market any easier, and in some quarters brokers were temporarily too diffident to deal freely.

There has been a disposition on the part of certain sections of the market to criticize severely the Federal Reserve Board for the course they have taken. There are, however, others who concede that from the point of view of the other side of the Atlantic there is sound wisdom in the action, as they argue that too much paper of the treasury bill order should not be allowed to float about outside the United Kingdom.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England showed a considerable reduction in the ratio of reserve to liabilities the drop being 1.31 per cent to 22.25 per cent. This was mainly attributed to a loss of \$365,000 in bullion and an expansion in the note circulation of £736,000. Public deposits advanced £635,000 and "other securities" rose £5,636,000. A similar movement took place in "other deposits" to the extent of £3,851,000.

The weekly statement of the treasury showing the week's revenue and expenditure gives the income for the seven days at £6,482,000, which is a smaller amount than for a number of weeks past; of this sum £3,080,000 was produced by the excess profits tax. What might be termed the normal expenditure for the period totaled £30,490,000, and over and above this the statement shows an item of £60,000,000 in respect of American commitments, which is offset by a like amount on the receipts side of the account, representing the proceeds of the loan in the United States dated Oct. 16.

The normal deficit of some £23,500,000 was covered by the sale of £10,192,000 of Exchequer bonds and £11,345,000 of treasury bills. The war saving and expenditure certificates brought in £1,234,000 between them and £4,885,000 was taken from the cash balances.

In accordance with market anticipations the price of silver has again risen strongly, the net advance for the week being as much as 13-16; the closing quotation was 36d. per ounce. The existing strength of the white metal shows no indication of slackening.

The condition of the exchange market is practically the same as a week ago. Holland is unaltered, Madrid has moved rather strongly against London, and the Italian lira is lower at 32.13. The franc and the peso, particularly the latter, are cheaper, but the Scandinavian rate has hardened against London.

The Stock Exchange has remained dull and lacking in any feature worthy of mention excepting shipping shares, among which are one or two descriptions attracting speculative attention.

EBB TIDE VIEW OF BUSINESS IS GIVEN TO CLUB

NEW YORK, N. Y.—William C. Cornwell of J. S. Bache & Co., in an address to New York Salesmanship Club, laid stress on after effects of the war, which he said will call for greater salesmanship than needed during this time of prosperity. Mr. Cornwell said in part:

"We have the world as a customer and almost without competition. That situation cannot last. We have heard within a few days the flutter of peace. It is only the melody will break some time. We are in the flood-tide of prosperity now."

"We are bound to have the ebb tide in this country some time, and it is the ebb tide that will try men's capacity. That time will bring the test of salesmanship. It is easy to sell goods when the tide of wealth and comfort is full, when men are making money and able and willing to spend freely and buy heedlessly. The best man in your business is the one who can keep up sales when profits are lopped off, and the public has become wary and critical and uncertain—when times are becoming hard. That is the testing time for the expert."

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	96 1/2	98
Buckeye Pipe Line	108	113
South Penn Oil	580	590
Standard Oil, New Jersey	680	685
New York	287	297 1/2
Illinois Central	230	235

GOOD DISPOSAL OF WOOLS AT ADELAIDE SALES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, Aus.—The fourth wool sale of the present season was held in the local market today when 20,000 bales were submitted and satisfactory clearances were effected.

The selection was representative including some well-grown light conditioned wools which sold at extreme prices.

The better class of merinos and crossbreds were in strong demand and were sold at an advance on last sales rates. An improved inquiry was also manifest for all fairly short and inferior descriptions.

Competition proved to be keen and general, with Yorkshire buyers as the chief operators.

A record price was obtained for this market, the well-known Thorndale brand, grown at Mount Torrens, in the Hills district, selling at 23 1/4 d.

The following table shows the offerings and sales of wool in Australia from July 1 to latest dates.

	1915-1916	1916-1917
Offered	1,015,000	1,015,000
Sold	71,673	61,565
Victoria	224,874	199,088
N. S. Wales	134,728	122,128
Queensland	54,168	49,392
S. Australia	485,443	432,713
Offered	1,015,000	1,015,000
Sold	71,673	61,565
Victoria	224,874	199,088
N. S. Wales	134,728	122,128
Queensland	54,168	49,392
S. Australia	485,443	432,713

The sales to date thus show a decrease of 37,578 bales, as compared with the sales for the corresponding period last year.

The following is a comparison of today's quotations with those ruling a year and two years ago:

	Nov. 12 1914	Nov. 11 1915	Nov. 9 1916
Sixty-fours	31 1/2	38	59
Super-sixties	30 1/2	37	58
Common-sixties	29	36	57
Fifties	28 1/2	35	56
Forties	27 1/2	34	55
Forties	26	33	54

The Interlake Steamship Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Jan. 2.

Old Dominion Steamship Company declared regular semiannual dividend of 3 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 22.

Battery Park National Bank of New York declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent in addition to regular semiannual dividend of 3 per cent.

Naumkeag Steam Cotton Company declared regular semiannual dividend of \$5 per share, payable Jan. 2, 1917, to stock of record Dec. 21, 1916.

United States Mortgage & Trust declared regular quarterly dividend of 6 per cent, and an extra of 5 per cent, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 26.

The Homa Oil Company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent on the capital stock, payable Jan. 20 to stockholders of record at the close of business Jan. 6.

Chicago City Railway Company declared an extra dividend of 1 1/4 per cent in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, both payable Dec. 29.

American Screw Company declared an extra dividend of 3 per cent in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record today.

St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank dividend of 6 per cent for year 1914 with an additional 1 per cent, which will be applied on 1915 dividend.

The United Gas Electric Company has declared the regular semiannual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Dec. 30.

Semiannual dividend of \$4 a share has been declared on capital stock of Electric Light & Power Company of Abington and Rockland, Mass., payable Jan. 2, 1917, to stock of record Dec. 26.

The Kelsey Company, Inc. (Waldorf Lunch System), has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on preferred stock and 1 1/4 per cent on common stock, payable Jan. 2, to stockholders of record Dec. 26.

J. B. Stetson Company declared regular semiannual dividend of 4 per cent on preferred and usual January dividend of 15 per cent on the common. Usual July disbursement on the common has been 10 per cent. Both dividends are payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 2.

Corn Products Refining Company declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent on account of accumulations on preferred stock. A quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent of preferred stock was also declared. Previous early disbursements were 1 1/4 per cent. Dividends are payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Jan. 3.

The York Railways Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on preferred stock, payable Jan. 30 to stockholders of record Jan. 20. At the same time a dividend of 2 1/4 per cent, being all the accrued and unpaid dividend upon the preferred stock, was declared payable Jan. 30 to stockholders of record Jan. 20.

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and from day previous, month ago and year ago:

	Today	Mo. Ago	Yr. Ago
10 Highest gr. rails	97.02	96.70	96.70
10 Second gr. rails	96.70	96.70	96.70
10 Public utility bds	95.98	95.98	95.98
10 Industrial bonds	97.92	97.92	97.92
Combined aver	94.84	94.84	94.84

BANK MERGER IS LIKELY TO BE EFFECTED

New Institution Will Emerge From National Shawmut and Merchants National of Boston if Plans Mature

Although still in the formative stage, the prospects are that the National Shawmut and Merchants National will coalesce into a single institution.

The proposition is not exactly for the Shawmut to absorb the Merchants, but that each of the two banks as now constituted shall liquidate itself, paying to its stockholders the full liquidating value of the stock. For the Shawmut this may be expected to work out at about \$185 per share and for the Merchants at around \$210 per share, plus other bonuses that will add \$20 to \$25 per share more.

If the plan works through, a new bank will emerge with \$10,000,000 capital stock and the same amount of undivided profits.

To this stock the \$3,000,000 present stock of the Merchants will be entitled to subscribe in the ratio of one for one. The \$10,000,000 of present Shawmut capital will be entitled to take \$7,000,000 stock of the new Shawmut bank, or in the ratio of seven shares of new stock for each 10 new held.

The reason that the Merchants has this preference in subscription is that Merchants' deposits for the last year have averaged about 33 per cent of the total deposits of the combined banks. It seemed only equitable, therefore, that about one-third the stock of the new bank should be of stock of the Merchants of the present.

Subscription price to the new stock will probably be \$100 per share.

There has been a great deal of gossip and query as to whether this big banking change, the largest undertaking of its kind in New England, meant that the present banking quarters of the Merchants would be retained. The answer is that they will not be retained. The Merchants will sell its building, liquidate and become an integral part of the newly created National Shawmut Bank.

It is not unlikely that the present Merchants banking quarters will be occupied by some bank or trust company. This is a matter for the future, however.

Another point which will interest the "Street" is the fact that Colonel Gaston will not only remain with the Shawmut as a director, but that he will become chairman of the board, although personally he would have liked to avoid even this responsibility.

When Colonel Gaston involuntarily accepted the presidency of the Shawmut it was with the understanding that he would be lengthened into 10 years. E. V. R. Thayer, president of the Merchants, will probably be president of the new institution.

LIQUIDATION IN COTTON MARKET

There has been a continuation of heavy and at times very excited liquidation in the cotton market during the past week. This selling movement has been in progress ever since the culmination of the bull campaign just before Thanksgiving, and each succeeding break in prices has been more rapid and more drastic. March contracts Friday sold at 16.20 and May on Thursday sold at 16.45 or more than 5c a pound below the high records of the season. The market Friday was less active and although it showed further violent fluctuations, the volume of business appeared to be subsiding and some thought it was beginning to find itself after such extensive liquidation.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	4 1/4	4 1/2
Big Ledge	3 1/4	4
Boston & Mont	70c	72c
Butte & Z	10 1/2	10 3/4
Butte Detroit	1 1/2	1 3/4
Calumet & Jerome	2	2 1/4
Cerro de Pasco	36 1/2	37
Dundee Arizona	47	50
Federal Dyestuff	47	50
Goldfield Cons	59	60
Green Monster	2 1/4	2 1/2
Grant Motor	6	8
Hove Sound	6 1/4	6 1/2
Jerome Verde	1 1/2	1 3/4
Jerome Vic	1 1/4	1 1/2
Jumbo	26	28
Lake Torpedo Boat	7 1/2	8
Magma Copper	40	41
Marlin Arms	45	51
Max Munitions	3 1/4	4 1/2
McKin	50	55
Midvale Steel	56 1/2	56 3/4
Mojave Tungsten	1 1/4	1 1/2
Monongah	68	70
Mother Lode	43	44
Nancy Hanks	84	88
Nipissing	8 1/2	9
N Y Central rights	3 1/2	4
Perrier	20	20 1/2
Rex Cons	46	49
Sapulpa Ref	9 1/2	10
Seneca	14	14 1/2
Sequoyah Oil	1 1/4	1 1/2
Sinclair Oil	60 1/2	61
Submarine Boat	28	28 1/2
Success Mining	40	41
Troy Arizona	50	51
United Motors	45 1/4	46
United W Oil	62 1/2	63 1/2
Un Verde Cons	56c	56c
Un Verde Exp	56c	56c
U S Steamship	5 1/2	5 3/4
Victoria	1 1/4	1 1/2
Wyoming Petrol	1 1/2	2
Zinc Concent	4	4 1/4

REFINED OIL HIGHER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Standard Oil Company of New York has advanced refined oil for export one cent a gallon in cases only.

EXTENT OF THE STOCK MARKET PRICE REBOUND

Although the decline in the stock market has been quick and sharp, the partial recovery has been equally so. From the low prices made last Thursday to the high points reached Friday, a number of the leading issues have recovered a good part of the ground recently lost.

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies from Thursday's low point has advanced 17 1/2, Utah Copper 11 1/2, American Locomotive 9, Baldwin Locomotive 10 and United States Steel 7 1/2.

The following table shows the low prices reached Thursday as compared with the high Friday, and the advance:

	Thur.	Fri.	Adv.
American Can	48 1/2	49 1/2	1
Am Locomotive	67 1/2	68 1/2	1
Am Smelting & Ref.	100 1/2	101 1/2	1
American Zinc	31 1/2	32 1/2	1
Anacosta	7 1/2	8 1/2	1
Atlantic, Gulf	91 1/2	108 1/2	17 1/2
Baldwin Locomotive	52	62	10
Bethlehem Steel	48 1/2	51 1/2	3
Butte & Superior	11 1/2	12 1/2	1
Central Leather	75	87 1/2	12 1/2
Cruicible Steel	50 1/2	59 1/2	9
Goodrich	57 1/2	61 1/2	4 1/2
Cuba Cane Sugar	43	60	7
Easton & Steele	57 1/2	61 1/2	4
Inspiration	49 1/2	57	7 1/2
Int Mercantile Marine	22 1/2	27	5 1/2
Mackay Motor	39 1/2	46	6 1/2
Int Paper	39 1/2	46	6 1/2
Lackawanna Steel	74	82 1/2	8 1/2
Mexican Petroleum	39	47 1/2	8 1/2
New York Air Brake	132 1/2	146 1/2	14 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal co's	33 1/2	37 1/2	6 1/2
Reading Iron & Steel	39 1/2	46	6 1/2
Studebaker	103	112	9
U S Steel	100 1/2	107 1/2	7 1/2
Westinghouse	60 1/2	65 1/2	5 1/2
Westinghouse	51	55 1/2	4 1/2

PATENTS ISSUED
TO INVENTORS IN
NEW ENGLAND

Government Grants Rights on
Many Devices Planned for
Use and Improvement in the
Home, Trade, Manufacture

Following is a list of patents as
issued to New England inventors as
reported by Allen & Daggett, Inc.,
patent attorneys:
Reversing mechanism—Aarno, George E.,
Springfield, Mass.
Automatic sprinkler—Abbott, Charles C.,
Pittsfield, Mass.
Separating machine—Basler, George, Lynn,
Mass.
Machine for buttoning shoes—Bassoni,
Lewis J., Swampscott, Mass.
Headlight—Bell, Louis, West Newton,
Mass.
Counting apparatus—Boreham, Vernon T.,
Roxbury, Mass.
Protecting means for electric distribution
systems—Burham, George A., Sau-
gus, Mass.
Spark plug—Carson, Frederick, North
Easton, Mass.
Unarmament—Chatter, Horace A., Need-
ham Heights, Mass.
Cup—Chesbrough, Fremont B., Boston.
Top plate for shoe lasts—Chopourian,
Hagop N., Bridgewater, Mass.
Sunder—Cole, Frederick W., Newton
Highlands, Mass.
Pneumatic dispatch apparatus—Cowie,
James T., Boston, Mass.
Friction transmission—Currier, Paul B.,
Amesbury, Mass.
Shipping case—Doble, William H., Quincy,
Mass.
Saw-sharpener—Douglas, Charles H.,
Springfield, Mass.
Pivot and jewel for measuring instru-
ments—Ellis, Alvarado, Lynn, Mass.
Buttoning machine—Enslin, Herbert E.,
Malden, Mass.
System of distribution—Facelli, Giuseppe,
Pittsfield, Mass.
Buttoning machine—Farnum, Leroy,
Swampscott, Mass.
Jewelry cradle—Ford, William H.,
Lowell, Mass.
Staple fastening machine—Grash, Charles
E., Beverly, Mass.
Renewable buttoning device—Halladay,
Richard F., Leominster, Mass.
Wire coiling machine—Hathaway, Edgar
F., Boston, Mass.
Game—Hill, Charles S., Belmont, Mass.
Wheel rim, spring wheel—Keating, Robert
M., Springfield, Mass.
Railway system—Kelley, Walter S., Brook-
line, Mass.
Making abrasive wheels—King, Clarence
R., Worcester, Mass.
Folding machine—Lautenschlager, Wil-
liam F., Newton, Mass.
Tool—Litchfield, Isaac W., Boston.
Safety tool appliance—Middleton, Harry
N., Boston.
Dipped rubber hot water bottle and mak-
ing—Mittel, Harvey F., Boston.
Testing device—Nickerson, Royal H.,
Plymouth, Mass.
Milk bottle holder—Parker, Edwin N., Ha-
verhill, Mass.
Paper making machine—Pope, Edward J.,
Holyoke, Mass.
Cutter head and cutter—Preston, Albert
F., Boston.
Laminated fabric for shoe soles and the
like—Prince, John D., Boston.
Fuses—Reed, Harry L., Dorchester, Mass.
Collapsible lifter—Rembowski, Jano,
Worcester, Mass.
Feeder motion for looms—Rhoades, Alton,
Hopedale, Mass.
Coal agitator for mechanical stokers—
Riley, Robert S., Worcester, Mass.
Junction for outlet box—Robinson, Miner,
Newton, Mass.
Guard for automobile window—Smith,
Hinsdale, South Hadley, Mass.
Sign—Spinks, John J., Watertown, Mass.
Reel compressing machine—Standish,
John F., Winthrop, Mass.
Driving mechanism for a motion picture
film—Stancik, Lucian, Boston, Mass.
Time limit device for charging storage
batteries, electric signal system, tem-
perature indicator—Suren, Nathan H.,
Needham, Mass.
Assembling apparatus—Thomas, Fred-
erick J., Boston, Mass.
Folding machine—Wales, Alfred B., Whit-
man, Newton, Mass.

PORTUGUESE STEAMER
LINE TO BRAZIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—According to
the translation of a decree received
here, the Portuguese Government has
chosen eight steamships, taken over
from Germany, for regular service be-
tween the continental Portugal, the
Azores and Madeira, and Brazil.
The decree says that this action is
taken "in view of the fact that for
some time there have been powerful
reasons for the establishment of a regu-
lar steamship service between Portu-
gal and the northern and southern
ports of Brazil, in conjunction with
those of other European countries
which maintain greater commercial
relations with the Portuguese and
Brazilian markets."

The institution of such voyages has
been recommended by different com-
missions and congresses and insistent-
ly requested by various commercial
and industrial organizations of the
continent, of the Republic, and
also by the Portuguese colony in
Brazil.

ASHEVILLE Y. M. C. A. WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau
RALEIGH, N. C.—The Asheville Y.
M. C. A. has extended its work to over-
seas fields by the employment of Mel-
vin T. Kennedy as its representative
at Calcutta, India. Mr. Kennedy has
held the post there for some time, re-
presenting a Canadian association,
which, owing to the war, was unable
to continue its support. The cost of
supporting Mr. Kennedy is \$1200 a
year, which will be borne by the As-
heville association. Mr. Kennedy, it is
said, has had long experience in Y.
M. C. A. work.

FREEDOM FOR 20 PRISONERS

Acting on the report of prison officials
the State Parole Board voted
yesterday to free 20 inmates of the
Massachusetts Reformatory at Con-
cord for exemplary conduct in the re-
claiming of land at Sherborn. They
were taken there early in November
without guard, had plenty of opportu-
nity to escape and performed the
work assigned to them very satisfac-
torily.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Frank L. Bennett, who has been
named commissioner of public works
of Chicago, is a business man with a
fine record of civic service. Serving
for not a few years as a member of
the Common Council of the city when
that body was doing its most construc-
tive work, he then had the special du-
ties devolving on the chairman of the
Council's Finance Committee, and as
such he enabled the city to approxi-
mate payment of its bills with cur-
rent receipts. When he resigned it
was with a feeling that he had played
the game for good administration long
enough, and that other men should
take up the burden. But he has been
induced to return to civic service in a
position where he will have excep-
tional authority and responsibility.

William Edgar Borah, senior United
States Senator from Idaho, who
blocked the effort of the Senator from
Nebraska, Mr. Hitchcock, to put the
Senate on record as endorsing the note
sent to the belligerent nations by
President Wilson, is a Republican of
a progressive type. A native of Illi-
nois, and educated in his public
school as at the University of Kan-
sas, he studied law, was admitted to
the bar, and practiced in the town of
Lyons until 1891, when he went to
Boise, Ida., to live. In the course of
time he became associated in the popu-
lar thought, as a lawyer, with inter-
ests that were not wholly selfish, and
with a solicitude for the welfare of
the people quite as much as for in-
dividuals with wealth, and for corpo-
rations able to pay large retaining fees.
It was because of this popular back-
ing that, in 1907, he found his way into
the Federal Senate; and since his elec-
tion to that body, while not so radical
as some members of the progressive
wing of the Republican Party, with
which faction he usually votes, he
nevertheless does stand for much of
the advanced legislation of his time,
and aids the process of getting it on
the statute books, no matter who origi-
nates the law, Republican or Demo-
crat. Senator Borah is an impressive
orator. He has repeatedly been named
as a possible candidate for the presi-
dency of the Nation, because of his af-
filiations with Progressives and be-
cause of his popularity in a region of
the country that wields increasing po-
litical power.

Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, who
has just added \$100,000 to the \$10,000,
000 fund for the relief of Jews in the
European war zone, which Jews in the
United States plan to raise during the
coming year, is a merchant and phi-
lanthropist of eminence whose gifts
are many and are confined to no spe-
cial race, creed or section of the coun-
try. Thus he has been the special pa-
tron and donor of buildings and equip-
ment for Negroes in the South de-
barred from the regular Y. M. C. A.
there, but glad to get through his
alliance with the Y. M. C. A. officials,
the same sort of association building
and facilities that white young men
get. Mr. Rosenwald has been promi-
nent in administering local, state and
national Jewish charities. He has
served on the Board of Trustees of
Yeshiva Institute, Booker T. Wash-
ington having been one of its presi-
dents. Social settlements, civic wel-
fare leagues, city planning enterprises
and kindred organizations and move-
ments all receive sympathy and finan-
cial aid from him. He is a native of
Springfield, Ill., and had a period of
business training in New York City
before he settled in Chicago, to be-
come first a maker of clothing, and
more recently the administrator and
one of the main owners of a huge mail
order business.

Charles M. Schwab, multi-million-
aire and capitalist, and America's
largest producer of steel, who is pub-
licly urging preferential tolls for ships
owned in the United States in transit
through the Panama Canal, is a Penn-
sylvanian of German stock, who began
life in humble circumstances, and was
early sent forth to make his own way
in the world. During the early days
of Mr. Carnegie's domination of the
steel industry in Pennsylvania, young
Schwab found employment as helper
in a subsidiary company's engineering
corps. Within six years he had risen
to a responsible managerial position.
Then followed his assignment to the
works at Homestead, and his first
chance to prove his unusual organiz-
ing ability, and it was not strange that,
following Mr. Carnegie's withdrawal
from active care of his properties,
and after the consolidations and ex-
pansions that followed, Mr. Schwab
should have been recognized as an ad-
ministrator to be kept in high place.
For several years he was the head of
the Carnegie Steel Company, and for
three years he was the head of the
United States Steel Corporation. Then
he turned to the making of steel for
naval construction, and for all the
higher forms of building, marine and
on land, and began, as his own man-
ager, to develop the great manufactur-
ing corporation which now has its
headquarters at Bethlehem, Pa., and
its subsidiary plants in New England
and other strategic points, with ac-
cess to the sea and to sources of raw
material. It is as one of the country's
largest shippers as well as manufac-
turers that Mr. Schwab speaks on the
canal toll issue.

Professor John Alton Todd, who de-
livered an important lecture in Man-
chester, England, recently, on "The
Empire Cotton Supply," has been pro-
fessor of economics in University Col-
lege, Nottingham, since 1912. Educated
at Hutesons' Grammar School, Glas-
gow, and Glasgow University, he
practiced as a solicitor in Glasgow
from 1896 to 1907. In this latter year,
he accepted the position of lecturer in
economics and public finance in the
Khedivial School of Law, Cairo, a
position which he held until 1912,
when he took up his present work in
Nottingham. Professor Todd is the
author of "Political Economy for
Egyptian Students," which he pub-
lished in 1910, and of "The World's
Cotton Crops," published last year.

FRENCH PAPER ON
POSITION IN BELGIUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Paris Bureau
PARIS, France.—In a recent leading
article devoted to a review of the
position in Belgium, the Temps noted
that all neutral countries without ex-
ception, appeared to be moved by the
deportations that were taking place,
and that this feeling had taken shape
in different ways in the United States,
Spain, and Holland respectively. Ger-
many, however, had taken no notice, it
observed, and the deportations were
continuing. Indeed, the French paper
considers that the movement in ques-
tion is attaining a degree of generality
without precedent. It is the whole
working population of Belgium which
is involved, it wrote. In other
words, the mobilization of civilians
decreed in Germany is being applied
to Belgium subjects, and just as the
Russian Poles are being incorporated
in the Austro-German armies so the
Belgian workpeople are being incor-
porated in the civil forces. Conven-
tions are thus being violated, a course
of action in total accordance with
German methods.

It is true, the Temps further ob-
served, that Herr von Bethmann-Hol-
weg can reply that the tactics now
being employed were inaugurated more
than two years ago, for there are two
distinct stages discernible in the oper-
ation: first the stripping of Belgium
of all her industrial implements and
stocks, and secondly the insistence
that the Belgians must work when
all legitimate means of doing so had
been taken from them. Now, ac-
cording to the Telegraaf of Amster-
dam, they have to choose between
signing a contract to work in German
war factories, or deportation, and in
either case the result is the same, the
Temps contends. The Belgians will
have to work for Germany whether it
be in Belgium, or elsewhere.

As far as the Allies were concerned,
the great French organ agreed with
Lord Robert Cecil's recent declara-
tion in the House that victory alone was
the sovereign remedy for these things,
and that what must be done was to
set about preparing it. As for neu-
trals, it continued, their emotion does
them honor, but emotion does not
suffice. All have means of taking
action with regard to Germany. . . .
Either in the economic, or in the moral
realm, neutrals—in varying degree,
of course—can make themselves
heard if they speak clearly: That was
seen last spring in the matter of the
submarine war. The pope, for his
part, can undoubtedly exercise pres-
sure on the Imperial Government by
other methods. We await, our allies
and ourselves, the acts or declaration
which their consciences may prompt.
If considerations of selfish prudence
restrain them from making an effica-
cious protest, a stain will be cast on
modern civilization so nobly illus-
trated by the heroism of the armies
which are fighting for right and
liberty.

ARMY COOPERATIVE
STORES IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Paris Bureau
PARIS, France.—Pierre Renaudel,
writing in L'Humanité, has joined the
Journal des Débats in protesting
against an order which is being en-
forced in the war zone, and which
tends to prevent army cooperative
stores from replenishing their stocks
from Paris. The reason given for this
regulation is that if Paris were drawn
upon it might have a disastrous
effect on the provisioning of the
capital, but the remedy, M. Renaudel
considers, is worse than the evil, es-
pecially as the latter might easily
be obviated if it showed any signs of
being realized. Moreover, he agrees
with the Débats that the position is
aggravated by the fact that the mea-
sure is not entirely free from the
suspicion of being calculated to fa-
cilitate the operations of big firms who
are exploiting the situation. In the
neighborhood of Verdun, for instance,
he observes, there is a place where
the cooperative store will have to
provision itself from a big merchant
who will sell at the price at which
the store is actually selling, so that
the latter will have to charge extra
for its provisions in order to cover
general expenses.

M. Renaudel further remarks that
army cooperative stores are not given
the opportunity to organize them-
selves effectively if those appointed to
direct them are not afforded facilities
for regular visits to the depots whence
they obtained their stock, and are
unable to supervise the dispatch and
delivery of goods. The information
that has reached him in this connec-
tion, he says, does not redound to the
honor of a rational transport organi-
zation at the front.

Finally, he declared that the obsta-
cles placed in the way of the satisfac-
tory working of certain supply
services at the front are extraordinary,
and goes on to relate how a service
of drays fitted out as traveling bazaars
was instituted some months ago,
and how two large business houses
were each intrusted with the provi-
sioning of the army in this way.
Eventually another army was assigned
to the Magasin de Gros, the federation
of the cooperative stores, but at the
time of writing, he said, this organi-
zation had lost touch with the troops
assigned to it in consequence of a
redistribution of forces, and no longer
knew whom to supply. M. Renaudel
questioned whether this was due
to chance alone, and was also con-
cerned to find that the under-secretary
of state denied all knowledge of
the matter, as being connected with
the war zone, and not with his depart-
ment. Once again, wrote M. Renaudel,
there arises the question of a
barrier between the war zone, and
the interior zone, but that cannot last.
As the Journal des Débats indicates,
it is the soldier who pays the cost of
this confusion. We demand organi-
zation, and not chaos.

BY OTHER EDITORS

The Postmaster Business
NEW HAVEN JOURNAL-COURIER
—It will be recalled that during
the campaign both Mr. Wilson and
Mr. Hughes gave their approval of
the proposal to place all postmasters
under the civil service law. It is an-
nounced at Washington that the Post
Office Department is working the plan
out, and the Postmaster-General will
soon recommend the change to the
Congress. The proposed change
would affect 9192 postmasters, and at
the same time establish the post office
business upon a systematic basis. In
other words, all post offices would be taken
out and kept out of politics. The busi-
ness of being a postmaster could be
made a career. Young men could enter
the service under the civil service rules
and regulations and profit by promo-
tion as in the army and navy. The
post offices of the country have been
made more efficient since the intro-
duction of the merit system and the
protection of the worker against in-
sidious political huggingmugging.
Under the proposed plan they would
reach their highest point of efficiency.

Colonel Lowden's Sagacity
CHICAGO HERALD.—Astuteness
has been shown by Governor-Elect
Frank O. Lowden in his preparation
for a season of constructive legisla-
tion. The first official task awaiting his
administration is the consolidation of
overlapping State bureaus and com-
missions. In an intelligent manner
Colonel Lowden has had bills drafted
to effect these changes. He has called
together conferences of legislative
leaders and in general he appears to be
planning for businesslike proceed-
ure. But of far greater promise to the
success of his reforms is his decision
to refrain from making appointments
until his bills have been passed by the
Legislature. That is well-nigh es-
sential to practical accomplishment.
If new men are appointed to the sun-
dry offices which it is proposed to
eliminate and to consolidate before
the changes have been decreed Colonel
Lowden's hopes would go to the scrap
heap. Every appointee would be a
living argument against consolidation.
And every officeholder's vested inter-
est in his job is convincing to legis-
lators. The rebuilding of the State's
governmental machinery would be in-
evitably deferred to a more conven-
ient season. Appointments postponed
are therefore pledges for a successful
session at Springfield.

Now It's Forty-Cent Wool

BUTTE MINER.—One day last week
the Miner published a special dis-
patch from Dillon saying that the
sheepmen in Beaverhead County ex-
pected to receive at least 40 cents a
pound for their wool next year, and
that it was reported tentative offers at
that price had been made to some of
the large flock masters in that dis-
trict. This article went on to relate
that even with wool and sheep sell-
ing at unprecedented prices many
owners of flocks claim that owing to
the high cost of feed and wages they
were only breaking even, but a saving
clause was added to this statement
that there was a good deal of bad
management in the sheep business,
which, of course, is true of every in-
dustrial activity. Those sheepmen
who made money under Republican
administrations, when 15 cents was
considered a very fair price for wool,
are not complaining these days at the
prospect of 40-cent wool, although
as a class they sometimes seem to be
a little inclined to grumble. Although
war prices for wool may not continue
indefinitely, it seems assured that this
raw material will bring remunerative
figures for a long time to come for
the reason that the consumers of wool
are increasing far more rapidly than
the sheep that are producing it. In
Montana, according to most reliable
reports, the number of sheep has de-
creased, partly on account of the cur-
tailment of the open range, and in
consequence of the high price of moun-
tain which has resulted in the ship-
ping of vast numbers of sheep to
market.

Liquor Legislation

TORONTO NEWS.—It was on July
1, 1915, that hotel bars and private
liquor shops throughout Saskatch-
ewan gave place to Government dis-
pensaries established in a few centers.
After nearly a year and a half of this
partial prohibition the people have
voted strongly for total prohibition—
that is to say, for abolition of the
Government stores. There may be a
certain amount of illegal business in
smuggled liquor, but even what was
once the "wild and woolly West" has
found that it can get along with out
the old traffic in intoxicants. In On-
tario, the closing of the bars was a
war measure, but we doubt if they
will ever be reestablished. The Hearst
legislation grows in popularity as does
the Premier when he announces that
there will be no turning back so far
as his Government is concerned. The
Daily News does not think, however,
that the Administration would be war-
ranted in passing any legislation that
would violate the privacy of the home.
The people would scarcely submit to
the constant search of their houses by
police officials.

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA

The Volunteers of America have
issued a special appeal for contribu-
tions to make possible the annual
gifts of holiday dinners. It is an-
nounced, also, that additional funds
are needed for the tree. Funds may
be sent to the office of the organization
at 2 Park Square.

PROCTOR ALUMNI DINNER

The fifth annual dinner of the Alu-
mi Association of Proctor Academy of
Andover, N. H., was held at Young's
Hotel last night. Among the guests
were Principal F. D. Clayton, T. P.
Farr, a teacher; H. G. Verbeck, ath-
letic coach; Mrs. Robert Gould Shaw,
a trustee, and Mrs. Emma Mareau of
the Christian Register.

MERCHANTS AND
MANUFACTURERS
OUT FOR MEMBERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
BALTIMORE, Md.—Charles J.
Beacham, secretary of the Merchants
and Manufacturers Association, said
to a representative of The Christian
Science Monitor that the result of the
campaign to increase the association's
membership, begun Dec. 4, was sat-
isfactory in every way, and, moreover,
had exceeded his most sanguine ex-
pectations. At the beginning of the
campaign the membership was 892.
Today it is 2740, an increase of 1848.
While it was announced that the goal
was 3000 memberships, Mr. Beacham
said he had never supposed they would
reach that number and thought they
would do well to increase the mem-
bership to 2500.

The purpose of the association in
inaugurating the campaign, as an-
nounced in an elaborate platform is-
sued to the business and professional
men of the city, was as follows:
"Believing that Baltimore is on the
eve of a new era of growth and de-
velopment, and recognizing the need
of a strong central committee of
organization to safeguard and promote
the best interests of all in such ad-
vancement, the executive committee
of the Merchants and Manufacturers
Association of Baltimore has inaugu-
rated a movement to broaden the
scope and enlarge the activities of this
organization, so that it may be truth-
fully said to represent all the interests
of Baltimore. . . . It is proposed to
enlarge the membership, increase the
financial resources, and further de-
partmentalize the activities. Its gay-
etting on its feet will be that there is
nothing too small for it to do and nothing
too great for it to undertake if for
the best interests of Baltimore and
its people."

CONFERENCE HELD ON
IMPERIAL FEDERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Birmingham Bureau
BIRMINGHAM, England.—At a re-
cent conference on imperial federa-
tion held at Birmingham University
the Master of Balliol (Mr. A. L. Smith)
dealt with a number of the objections
that had been raised to imperial federa-
tion and said if they thought organic
union of the commonwealth was pos-
sible they must educate public opin-
ion in England. It was no use pre-
tending this was done. There was
an amount of ignorance or unfounded
optimism on the subject that was
surprising. They could not go on
forever with a fragmentary friend-
ship. There was the mistake of think-
ing that democracy had an inherent
fear of the word "empire." Once he
admitted they had, but since then they
had had a change, which had been
in the nature of a revelation. An
imaginary working-class audience he
saw was extremely open to convic-
tion on this subject. It was a very
promising subject, and conviction
could be brought home only in the
humdrum and laborious way educa-
tion was imparted. The universities,
he supposed, were the best centers
from which to make a start, and he
would like to see some sort of group
formed, mostly of young men who
would devote themselves to this work,
and take the whole area of the city
and treat it as a kind of field to
be tilled. They would find the sub-
ject extremely interesting, and the re-
sult would be a totally different at-
mosphere.

There was no time to lose because
at the end of the war there would be
a great rush of things demanding con-
sideration. It had been said it would
be better if they concentrated upon
winning the war, but all could not
help to do that, and they were well
engaged in trying to solve some of
the problems which had arisen out of
the war. If they agreed as to or-
ganic union of some kind, then other
things were comparatively easy, but if
they did not believe in such union,
and yet were hardly willing to yield
to the threat of disintegration without
a struggle, they had got to see what
else could be substituted for imperi-
al federation.

Dr. J. R. Parkin, C. M. G., organizing
representative of the Rhodes Schol-
arship Trust, spoke of the enormous
and overwhelming interest of imperial
federation, and urged that the practi-
cal thing was to form a center for the
diffusion of their ideas. More and
more power was passing into the
hands of the working classes, and it
was supreme importance that they
should be given the fundamental in-
formation which would enable them
to vote with intelligence on this vast
world problem. He had been asked
whether the weight of pressure should
come from here or from the colonies.
He did not like to pronounce an op-
inion on that, but it was a question
of what people ought to think, not what
they did think.

TUFTS CLUBS PLAN
FOR HOLIDAY TOUR

MEDFORD, Mass.—The members of
the Glee and Mandolin Clubs of Tufts
College will entrain next Wednesday
for their annual tour through New
Hampshire and Vermont. The first
concert of the trip will be given on
Wednesday night at Nashua, N. H. An
early start will be made on Thursday
morning, for the men will have to
take one of the longest jumps of the
trip—to Barre, Vt. Here the clubs
will give a joint recital under the aus-
pices of the Barre Woman's Club.
Burlington, the home city of the Uni-
versity of Vermont, will be the next
place to be visited. Saturday and Sun-
day will be spent in Waterbury, Mon-
day in Northfield, Tuesday at Clare-
mont, N. H., Wednesday at Bellows
Falls, Vt., and Thursday at Lowell,
Mass.

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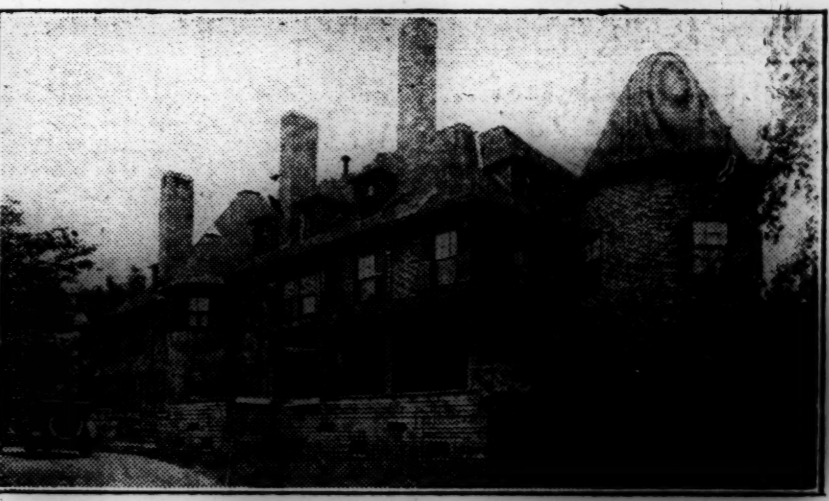
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In an old stable, near New York's fashionable shopping district, there has recently been housed a new handicraft center, a place for the assembling, displaying and selling of hand-woven fabrics produced by American workers in this field. Outside there hangs a decorative blue sign-board bearing the name chosen for the group of women and men interested in the movement—the "Flambeau Weavers"—and inside Mrs. Rose Watson, the woman who started it all, presides over a colorful collection of beautiful weavings, rare embroideries, and quaint hand-made garments.

"You see, there has never been a central point for the gathering together of American hand-woven materials and the encouragement of individual workers," explained Mrs. Watson. "All over the country, and especially in the mountain districts, there are scattered women and men who are working away at their looms, producing all sorts of beautiful fabrics known only to a limited number, because there has been no headquarters for such work. These industries need fostering and developing. To be sure, in several districts there have been organizations formed for the building up of certain types of weaving, and exhibitions of the output have been taken to the largest cities and shown for a brief time; but there has been, up to this time, no permanent clearing house for the products of the looms dotted here and there over the country. We believe that the United States can and does yield woven fabrics as characteristic and interesting as those of the Russians, the Italians, and the French, if only they could be assembled, recognized and fostered.

"While we are going about it to draw these different weaving industries together as rapidly as possible, we have ourselves established special looms over on the Palisades of the Hudson, where we are developing a new textile—new to this country, that is—using a warp of silk. This fabric, which is made of the wild silk fiber, has a peculiarly lustrous quality. It has almost a changeable appearance, you see, due to the wavy quality of the thread. We are making it only by the yard, to be turned into curtains, draperies, upholstery material, and even for garments. It makes delightfully comfortable and beautiful suits and street frocks for summer, and is especially adaptable to the loose smocks which the woman artist, and many other women workers, wear in the house.

"This dull blue and silver fabric, for example, with a band of silver woven into it just above the fringed ends, makes a beautiful Russian smock or blouse. The green is good, too, and this one of gold thread makes exquisite hangings. This purplish blue we have woven hundreds of yards of, as it has made a place for itself very quickly.

"At present we are confining ourselves to this one branch of weaving, as it holds out great possibilities. From other quarters, however, we are beginning to attract weavings of the most unusual nature—the designs and weaves originated by individuals, for the sheer love of it. For example, do look at these beautiful Greek tunics, woven in a single garment, with the threads of the warp forming continuous bands over the shoulders. They were made years ago by a man who worked at his loom with loving consecration to his art, not doing the thing that would sell him the thing that he loved to do. We ran across them in our search, and put them on exhibition here. They sold at once for large prices—people appreciate such handicraft as this more than they used to—and you can imagine his surprise and delight when he got a good big check from us a few days ago."

"These tunics are woven of uneven, hand-spun linen threads of rather large size, in rich colors. Into the front of each, and at the bottom, is woven an odd design in harmonizing, ray or subdued tones. They are masterly pieces of work, and will probably be used more as decorative articles in interior furnishing than as actual garments.

"We have already accumulated, as you see, a large supply of the old bedspreads, counterpanes, and woven rugs made by the country people in various parts of the country. So far we have not done much searching except in North Carolina, the north of Georgia and Kentucky. There is a great deal of work to be done in restraining these weavers from venturing into copies of the modern stuff which they see in the stores. They seem to think that the old patterns the past will not be wanted; that they must adopt newer designs and colors. What we want, of course, is to retain and preserve the lovely old textures and patterns which are so fast disappearing.

"One of our group has recently been to Mexico and brought back these elaborate embroideries from that country. They are rich in symbol, beautiful in design, as you see." And Mrs. Watson held up a piece of antique embroidery on the selvage of which was embroidered the name and town of the weaver. "They had very carefully ripped out the date," mourned Mrs. Watson, "because they thought we would not want it if we knew how old it was!"

"The braided rugs we are also trying to preserve and develop. They are made now only by scattered workers, and there is always more of a demand than can be met. We hope to make this a center for all the unorganized loom workers in the country, to disseminate information, give an incentive, and put our weaving on the high level it deserves."

The galleries of the Flambeau Weavers in the old stable are hung just now with a related form of handwork—shimmering lengths of silk

dyed by the batik process. In one corner is a collection of modern luster ware, the workmanship of a member of the Fallades colony, and in another corner is a stout chest of interesting proportions and lacquered surfaces—the output of a fellow-craftsman. These pieces serve to make the fabrics more effective by providing satisfying backgrounds for them.

One of the Flambeau Weavers has done some original work in the form of small tapestries, showing the modern use of color and considerable invention in the placing and spacing of designs.

Measurement Hints

Correct measurements in cooking will insure uniform results. Experience and common sense serve as guides for some people, but the majority of people need and should use correct and definite outlines or recipes to be followed.

Every kitchen should be equipped with measuring cups holding one-half pint and divided into thirds and fourths. Tin cups may be used for measuring any dry material and liquid other than acid, for the latter, regulation glass measuring cups are to be preferred. These may be bought at any department or specialty store carrying kitchen furnishings.

Such materials as corn meal, flour and powdered sugar should be sifted before measuring, to lighten. Always sift baking powder through flour several times, to distribute well.

A cupful of dry material is measured level.

Use scoop or spoon to fill cup, and round slightly. Then level with a caseknife, using the back of knife and drawing knife from handle of cup across top. Do not pack or press material into cup, except fats.

A cupful of liquid is all the cup will hold.

To measure a cupful of butter or lard, pack solidly into cup and level as above.

A tablespoonful is measured level unless otherwise specified.

To measure a tea or tablespoonful, dip the spoon in the ingredient, fill, lift and level, using the back of the caseknife and drawing from handle of spoon to point.

For a half spoonful, divide with a caseknife after leveling, lengthwise of spoon.

For a quarter spoonful, repeat above directions and divide halves crosswise.

Economy in using utensils may be practiced if dry ingredients are measured first, then butter or fats, and last liquids.

The following table is an approximate table of weights and measures which the busy housekeeper may find useful to keep near her work-table.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES FOR THE KITCHEN

	Ounces
1 Cup granulated sugar.....	6 3/4
1 Cup confectioners' sugar.....	5
1 Cup brown sugar.....	6 1/2
1 Cup butter.....	8
1 Cup sifted flour.....	3 1/2
1 Cup entire wheat flour.....	4
1 Cup currants.....	6
1 Cup raisins.....	6
1 Cup bread crumbs.....	6
1 Cup maple sugar.....	10
1 Cup milk or water.....	8 1/2
1 Cup grated cheese.....	4

	Tablespoons
1 Ounce butter.....	2
1 Ounce cornstarch.....	4
1 Ounce granulated sugar.....	1
1 Ounce powdered sugar.....	2
1 Ounce grated chocolate.....	3
1 Ounce pepper.....	4
1 Ounce salt.....	4 1/2
1 Ounce casid.....	2
1 Ounce granulated gelatine.....	2
1 Ounce almonds blanched and chopped.....	5

	Teaspoons
1 Ounce mustard.....	8
1 Ounce cream of tartar.....	8
1 Ounce soda.....	8
1 Ounce baking powder.....	4

	Cups
1 Pound granulated sugar.....	2 1/4
1 Pound powdered sugar.....	3 1/4
1 Pound brown sugar.....	2 3/4
1 Pound flour.....	4 1/2
One ounce nutmegs, 5 nutmegs; 1 pound eggs, 9 or 10 eggs; 1 pound solid meat, 1 pint.	

Four level cupfuls, 1 quart; 3 level teaspoonfuls, 1 level tablespoon; 16 level tablespoonfuls, 1 cupful.

The Perfect Baked Potato

Occasionally a restaurant or a system of railroad dining cars becomes famous for its baked potatoes. At the San Francisco Exposition, several college girls operated an establishment at which the baked potato was the piece de resistance and cost 50 cents. All these successes have been based on a simple little trick, says the New York Sun.

A potato should be larded before being baked so as to fill up the porous skin and retain the full flavor. It is necessary to cover only the skin with a little lard, bacon grease or butter to accomplish this end.

A potato so treated and baked just the proper length of time, usually three quarters of an hour, will surpass a potato cooked in any other way. It must always be broken open immediately upon being taken from the oven, so that the steam may escape.

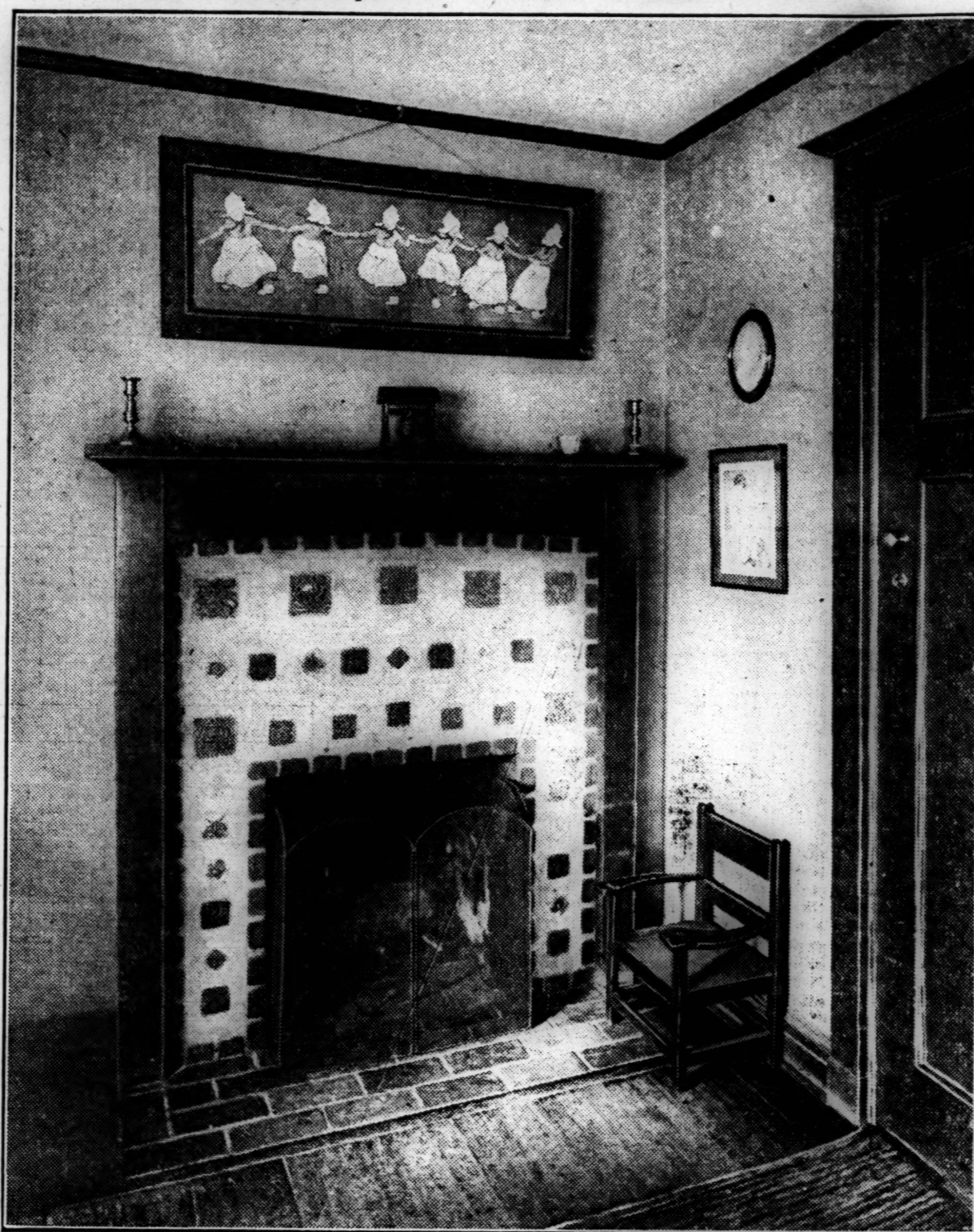
Castle, or Sponge, Pudding

Two eggs, their weight in butter, sugar and flour, pinch of salt, grated rind of half a lemon. Beat butter to a cream, add well beaten eggs, sugar, flour, etc., stir all well and lightly together, and pour mixture into well-greased cups. Bake in moderate oven 20 to 30 minutes. Serve with sweet sauce.

A Word to the Soup Maker

Soups made from bones and meat require prolonged cooking. For this process, the simmering burner on the gas stove is just right. It is best to start such soups in cold water, heat slowly over a regular burner, and simmer for several hours.

The Mantelpiece in the Child's Room



Photograph by Jessie Tarbox Beals

Although the furniture, built-in cupboards, and bookshelves in the child's room are usually of the small size which fits the little occupant, it is not often that the room itself is specially planned to juvenile proportions. Here, however, is a fireplace in a playroom,

so low that the children can easily reach to its mantel, and with a tiny fireplace opening, a wee pair of andirons, and a miniature fire screen. The face of the chimney is made of glazed tiles in gay colors, set irregularly into a background of rough gray plaster.

Making the New Gown Look Like Old

"How to make the old gown look like new is a problem which confronts many a woman, from time to time; but it is, I assure you, a simple matter compared with trying to make a new gown look like old!" laughingly ejaculated Miss Emma Dunn, who is playing the leading role in "Old Lady 31" at one of the New York theaters. In this play Miss Dunn takes the part of a gentle elderly woman—of delicately refined tastes but reduced circumstances—living in a little country town. The time is back in the '60s, and her dresses are of the mode of the time, with full-flowing skirts, dipping slightly on the ground at the back, quaint bell sleeves, and pointed basques.

"You see, I had to give the impression that these dresses have been good in their day, but have been worn many years, mended and patched and 'turned,' in the indefatigable way the ladies of those times cared for their gowns," went on Miss Dunn. "I hunted high and low for genuine old-fashioned dresses of the period, but I could find none that were in good enough condition to stand the strain of eight performances a week. Those lovely old gowns have been preserved, to be sure, by many granddaughters; but they are rarely both antique enough and durable enough to serve a theatrical purpose. So I had to have the dresses made by a costumer. They are perfect in type, as you see, and even the material has been secured, after a great deal of search." And Miss Dunn smoothed down the folds of a dark rich red 'rep,' or corded cloth, the skirt of which was trimmed around the bottom with many rows of black velvet ribbon, the same trimming edging the sleeves.

"It was easy to give this an old-time look, for the material itself looks so far from modern. Besides, its dull finish makes it look well worn, and such heavy cloth would naturally wear well. It was when I was confronted with the need for a 'best silk'—showing its age but also showing how well it had been cared for—that I had my difficulty."

Miss Dunn took down from her hook in her dressing-room a gown of soft blue silk, trimmed with many pinked flounces, and having a bit of old lace at the throat.

"It was charming in texture, and the style of it was perfect, but I simply could not make it look like an old dress!" she said. "Its luster and freshness remained, no matter what I did. I knew that 'Angie' would have taken exquisite care of it, so I did not dare make big, bold patches on it; but I tore it here and there, and then had it carefully mended, knowing that she would have darned it so beautifully that no one would ever have detected it. I succeeded so well that no one in

the audience could detect it, which wasn't at all what I wanted.

"Then I tried crumpling the silk. I bundled it up and sat on it! I stuffed it into corners, let it get dusty, maltreated it and abused it—but it would not look like an old dress! I made small slits or cracks in it, such as an old silk often has, but they did not show beyond the footlights. You see, an old piece of silk takes on a sort of mellow dimness that no amount of artificial wear and tear can imitate. That silk looks new, and that's all there is about it!"

"In my little accessories, however, I was more fortunate. This little old brown knitted shawl has been on the stage for a great many years, in a great many plays. It was lent me by an actress in the company, who says that Modjeska once wore it. My bonnet was worked out after a great many experiments, and failures. I found this old poke shape, in a simple black straw, and lined it with this piece of yellowed lace. At first I put a wreath of flowers around its crown, but I reflected that 'Angie' would probably have only a single flower or two to put on it when she 'trimmed it over,' so I put a piece of worn black ribbon around it and a rather mused pink rose and bit of magnonette at the front, and it seems to be just about right. You cannot imagine how hard it is to give just this touch of faded gentility to such a character as this."

"Some one has asked me how I manage to walk so exactly in character. Why, the clothes themselves seemed to tell me how. I did not study the right way of walking, slightly faltering, with the shoulders thrown forward; I just naturally dropped into the pose when I put the old dresses on. The way I change my whole attitude of thought when I get into my costume shows me how important it is that our dress should express ourselves, and not a passing style. If the gown is harmoniously suited to the wearer, it operates to help her express herself sincerely in every way."

"I'm certainly glad," smiled Miss Dunn, in saying good-by, "that I do not have to work quite so hard to make my own clothes express me as I have had to do to make dear old 'Angie's' dresses express her!"

Chocolate Nut Pudding

Pour 2 cups of scalded milk over 1 cup of soft bread crumbs, add 1 cup of chopped pecan meats, 1/2 teaspoon of salt, the yolks of 2 eggs slightly beaten, 1/4 of a cup of sugar mixed with 2 squares of melted chocolate, and the juice and grated rind of 1 lemon. Mix well, then fold in the slightly beaten whites of 2 eggs. Turn into buttered individual molds and bake 25 minutes in a moderate oven. Serve hot with sweetened and flavored cream, or with fruit sauce.

Coming Sports Clothes

Among the advance styles announced for the coming summer is the coat of Bolivia cloth, in bright colors, worn with a plaited skirt of white or cream-color. One model, of raspberry-colored summer Bolivia cloth, is cut on military lines, with the skirt section of the coat made of four panels, each bound with white silk braid and trimmed with white pearl buttons and white silk buttonholes, a row of each at either side. Fastening at the left side, the upper part of the bodice section is somewhat double-breasted, all the edges are bound with white silk braid, and the back collar of white gabardine can be converted into a standing collar, if desired. White satin lines the garment throughout. With it is worn a white gabardine skirt with slit pockets, fitted front and shirred back, and belted all around.

Another suit, of ivory white sports silk, has a "full dress" effect at the front, with the right side of the coat coming around to the left, clasping with white pearl buttons from below the bust line. A belt, passing through slashes at either side, confines two back plaits and crosses in front as a narrow tie sash. Especially attractive is the deep cuff border of self-material, turned up on the front of the coat only, and scalloped at the top, each point held with a white pearl button and the two end scallops forming pockets. The back of the coat is shorter than the front and is finished with two one-inch horizontal tucks. A novel touch is introduced by the over-collar of jade green satin, embroidered in gold, red, and white silk floss. The skirt, of the same material as the coat, is simply belted with fancy scalloped tabs matching the bottom front of the coat, falling part way over the skirt.

Copenhagen blue Georgette satin is used for the coat of a combination model, the skirt being of a Copenhagen and white domino-bush sports silk. There is a high crushed girde of satin on the skirt, fastening with white pearl buttons set with blue stone centers at the left side. Lined with a soft white silk, the coat is yoked, and the remainder of the garment is laid in narrow box plaits closely set together with a quaint sash, encircling the figure twice and ending in a sling at the back. Insets of the checked material add interest to the collar and turn-back cuffs, and the same novelty buttons which trim the girde of the skirt close the coat at the front.

Anchovy Paste

Rub the yolk of a hard-boiled egg through a sieve, add 1 tablespoon of butter; mix all together with a teaspoonful of anchovy essence. Spread between thin slices of bread or use on toast triangles for canapés.

Indoor Gardening

LONDON, England.—Chrysanthemums make a welcome addition to indoor decorations late in the year, and it is quite practicable, with a cold frame or greenhouse, for the amateur gardener to produce plants that will bloom in the house in the late autumn or early winter months. The meaning of the word "chrysanthemum" is gold flower, and among the colors in which it is now possible to obtain this plant are those which range from white through innumerable shades of yellow and gold to the most lovely browns and reds, including colors that blend delightfully with the rich tones of beech leaves and oaks in their autumn dress.

The most satisfactory method of growing chrysanthemums for indoor decoration is to take strong cuttings from old plants. The cuttings may be taken any time from January to March, and should be first put in very small pots, or a box, in a soil composed of equal parts of loam and sand. A little sand should be sprinkled on the surface if a box is used, so that, when the holes are dibbed for the cuttings, they may be lined with a thin layer of sand. When the cuttings are planted, they should be given a little water and placed in a cold frame or greenhouse. If the cuttings have been put in a box, in a few weeks plant them out in small pots, using soil similar to that used for the cuttings.

The pots should then be put back in the cold frame, gradually hardened by the admission of air, and given a little water from time to time. At the end of April the pots should be put out of doors in a sheltered spot, and left out

during the summer months. They should not be allowed to stand flat on the ground, or in saucers where water will accumulate, but should be raised a few inches from the ground, to allow for drainage. A plentiful supply of water should be given frequently; in fact, too much water cannot be given, and once a week they should be watered with soot water.

As the cuttings grow, the growing point should be pinched out. Allow three shoots to grow about six inches, then pinch off the growing point of each shoot. Again from each shoot allow three shoots to grow. Then give each of these shoots a slight stake. As soon as the roots begin to show signs of lack of space and soil, the cuttings should be transplanted to larger pots, ultimately being placed in seven-inch pots. If larger plants are required, the cuttings should be taken very early, and the pinching out process should be continued until more branches result, but no pinching out should be done after June. The plants should be put in the largest pot not later than the first week in July, and the soil in this pot should be somewhat richer and heavier than that given to the young plants.

In order to obtain fine blooms, a certain amount of disbudding will be necessary, so that the strength of the plant may be concentrated on the production of a few good blooms, rather than a large number of small ones. The pots should be brought into the house not later than the end of September, and should be kept in a room that has a certain amount of ventilation until they have finished flowering.

The Call of the Bird

The peacock has always held undisputed place in the decorative arts, but lesser birds come and go, appearing and disappearing without apparent rhyme or reason. Just now birds of many a feather flock together,—on wall paper, chintz, painted furniture, lacquered trays, and china door-knobs. Grave, gay, serious, and frivolous, they add life and charm to countless things. Parrots of all kinds, their lesser brothers, parakeets, and their picturesque cousins, cockatoos, vie in importance with pheasants and birds of paradise.

It needs a frivolous age like our own to take a parrot seriously, remarks Virginia Robie in her recent book, "The Quest of the Quaint," particularly when stuffed and hung in a wicker cage originally intended for a thrush.

The popularity of this green bird almost equals that of the peacock, and has completely routed the plump robins and sleek bluebirds of the William Morris school. Color schemes have changed. The interest in Chinese wall decoration has brought into play the most brilliant combinations, made possible by the liberal use of black and gold.

There is a directness about the new designs which almost takes our breath away. For this reason, they must be used with discrimination and decoratist tact. The wall papers with their brilliant birds and flower-laden boughs, so fascinating when viewed in the shops, are fitted only for most carefully planned schemes of furnishing, yet here it is well to keep in mind the warning in the old fairy tale: "Be bold, be bold, but not too bold." And so to our parrots.

Birds went out during the mid-Victorian period, except for an occasional crested stork against a crevel mountain, a passing phase of the "greenery-yellowery, Grosvenor-gallery style" of needle work. Storks and cranes and other long-legged fowl were in high favor with Eastlake and his followers. Carved in wood, they sometimes upheld those ponderous cabinet-mantels which moved Morris to tears and seem so absurd to our own generation. The pseudo-Japanese birds of Eastlake took flight with the coming of the well-fed English birds introduced by the Master of Hammer-smith. Perched on leafy boughs, the latter seemed to feast perpetually on cherries and pomegranates. And, as everything in life is comparative, the new color schemes by contrast with the old seemed clean and bright. They were certainly more cheerful.

Eastlake has his place in the decorative scheme of things entire, but we do not take him seriously today. His mustard yellows, muddy browns, and chilly blues affect us very much as the "sad" color schemes at the Blimber school did little Paul Dombey. Eastlake, however, is hardly more than a name to Americans, vaguely associated with the gingerbread woodwork of the Queen Anne houses of the early '80s. Decorative schemes overlap, and early Morris and late Eastlake possibly mixed a little at the edges. At any rate we jogged along comfortably in this country, painting the lily and gilding the rolling pin, quite unconscious of the "new movement" until it was no longer new in England.

Our "Centennial" did not help us very much, but the exposition of 1893 did. Between the two came the cozy-corner craze, truly the twilight of our artistic development, if not the dark ages. About this time most of the birds took wing, returning in vast numbers with the colonial revival. First came prim little birds in orderly rows, such as Jane Elizabeth, aged seven, and Abigail Ann, aged nine, worked on their samplers; birds unknown to the Audubon Society, but instantly recognized by nonmembers. Other colonial motifs, such as baskets of fruit and urns of flowers, appropriately appeared with the birds and have never been widely separated.

Few will dispute the serene and high place of Japanese craftsmen

when birds, as birds, are under consideration. In metal, wood, and ivory, on paper, lacquer, silk, and cotton crepe, we may follow the lure of the crane, the stork, the Mandarin duck, and the phoenix. Whether it be the work of one of the old "bird masters" or some humble modern rendering, the action and decorative force are instantly felt.

To follow the call of the bird would mean a long backward journey through the centuries, dipping into ancient history and skirting the golden shores of mythology.

Japanese Eggs

One and one-half cups of boiled rice piled on a platter. Cut 6 hard-boiled eggs into fourths, put them in the center of the rice-mound, and pour over them a white sauce flavored with 1 teaspoon of onion juice, 1 teaspoon of parsley, and one teaspoon of soy or Worcestershire sauce.

Kedgeree

Take the skin and bone from any cold fish, boil sufficient rice to have nearly equal quantity to the fish, and dry rice well; add 1 oz. 2 hard-boiled eggs, chopped fine, 1 cup good white sauce, and season to taste. Put all together in a saucepan to heat, and serve very hot.

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THE HOME FORUM

Christmas

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IF CHRISTENDOM were to be asked which day of the Christian year contained for it the fullest memory, it would no doubt answer with many voices, according to its temperament. Some of these voices would most unquestionably claim Good Friday, that day of mighty battle when Jesus the Christ slew death upon Calvary, and proclaimed his victory in the words, "It is finished"; others would acclaim Easter Sunday, the day on which he published his triumph to the world, bidding them, "All hail"; a few, probably, would choose Ascension Day, the day on which Christ Jesus finally vanquished the flesh, with the assurance to the flesh of the eternity of the Christ. "And, lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world."

In spite, however, of the significance which all these days have come to have for the Christian Church, holy days even as they have become, it is the word holy is properly understood, there can be little doubt that, beyond all other days, Christendom holds Christmas Day especially dear. It is the day heralded in the song of the Christian poet of the last century:

"What sudden blaze of song
Spreads o'er the expanse of
In waves of light it thrills along,
Th' angelic signal given—
"Glory to God!" from yonder central fire
Flows out the echoing lay beyond the
starry quire."

Christmas Day, in a word, is the birthday of Jesus of Nazareth. It is the hour of the incarnation, the moment when "the Word was made flesh," for, as Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 360 of Science and Health, "Divine Truth must be known by its effects on the body as well as on the mind, before the Science of being can be demonstrated. Hence its embodiment in the incarnate Jesus,—that life-link forming the connection through which the real reaches the

unreal, Soul rebukes sense, and Truth destroys error."

In spite of this, Christmas Day has passed largely from being a holy day into being a holiday. So far from being the day of commemoration for the coming of the Christ to the flesh, for the victory of the Christ over the flesh, of Spirit over matter, it has become the annual celebration of the pleasures of the senses, of the seeming victory of the flesh over the Spirit. Where does what is usually and hideously termed the spirit of Christmas find its most typical expression? Is it not in the novels of Charles Dickens? Here peace on earth is expressed in the party at Trotty Veck's, when Mrs. Chickenstalker brought round the steaming flap, and "The Drum was rather drunk, by-the-bye; but never mind"; whilst good will toward man, if not to animals, is manifested in the prize turkey Scrooge sent to Bob Cratchit. This, of course, is, in a measure, an exaggeration, but not, it may paradoxically be affirmed, an exaggerated one. If anyone doubts it, he may read the story of how Mr. Pickwick spent Christmas at Manor Farm, and compare the song which Mr. Wardle sang with that of Keble previously quoted:

"But my song I troll out for Christmas stout
The hearty, the true, and the bold;
A bumper I drain, with might and main
Give three cheers for the Christmas old."

We'll usher him in with a merry din
That shall gladden his joyous heart,
And we'll keep him up, while there's
bite or sup,
And in fellowship good, we'll part."

Now turn from this, the Christmas of the senses, to the true Christmas, the Christmas of Spirit. On page 260 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mrs. Eddy says, "In Christian Science, Christmas stands for the real, the absolute and eternal,—for the things of Spirit, not

of matter." And so in "Christ and Christmas" she sings her Christmas song, different from that of Keble, poles asunder from that of Dickens:

"To-day, as oft, away from sin
Christ summons thee!
Truth pleads to-night: Just take
Me in!
No mass for Me!"

In those three verses the reader passes from the emotional, through the pagan to the spiritual sense of Christmas. Keble's Christmas was that of scholasticism, Dickens' that of Thor and Odin, Mrs. Eddy's that of the New Testament. Keble's was that of the mortification of the flesh, Dickens' that of the gratification of the flesh, Mrs. Eddy's that of the unreality of matter.

Now it follows, as a matter of course, that if the teaching of the New Testament is correct, if the Lord's Prayer and the Sermon on the Mount mean anything, if the Johannine writings and the Pauline philosophy are based on Principle, then every day of the Christian year should be a Christmas Day. For every day the Christ is new born, as it were, in the human consciousness; every day is a holy day, a day of holiday on which a man should free his neck from the yoke of evil; and every day is a day of prayer, of continuing instant in prayer, in other words of persisting in the realization of the allness or infinity of God, and the consequent demonstration of the unreality of matter.

On the night when Nicodemus, the Pharisee, came secretly to Jesus, Jesus made to him that marvelous statement of the divorcement of matter and Spirit, which, if Spirit is the real, entails the deduction that matter is the unreal. Jesus himself proved to humanity that this was so when he fed the multitude, on the shores of the Sea of Galilee, with no means beyond his understanding of Principle; the widow, in the temple, proved it, when she was not afraid to throw all that she had into the treasury, and rely for her support on the omnipresence of good. And this, if there is any meaning at all in it, is the meaning of Christmas.

What is the incarnation? It is the Spirit manifested in the flesh, so that the flesh has already begun to give place to the Spirit. This is the birth of the Christ, Truth, when it is born in any human consciousness. And once born it can never vanish from that consciousness, any more than after the virgin birth, it could ever be lost again to weary humanity. It is this that constitutes the everlasting Christmas, of which Mrs. Eddy has written, on page 260 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany": "An eternal Christmas would make matter an alien save as phenomenon, and matter would eventually withdraw itself before Mind."

The Way of Escape

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
"None of his sins that he hath committed shall be mentioned unto him."—Ezekiel xxxiii, 16.

What has been, has been; with that word
The fowler sets his snare.
Poor struggling bird that, meshed to earth,
Forgets the golden air!

O, free thee by the power of Truth,
And with that word of grace
Which finds a way of safety straight—
Back to thy secret place.

What has been, has been; aye, and is,
And evermore shall be
Within the perfect law of Truth,
Of Life and liberty.

But this which holds thee down to earth
(Or so it seems as yet),
Which whispers, I am strong and true,
And have you in my net;

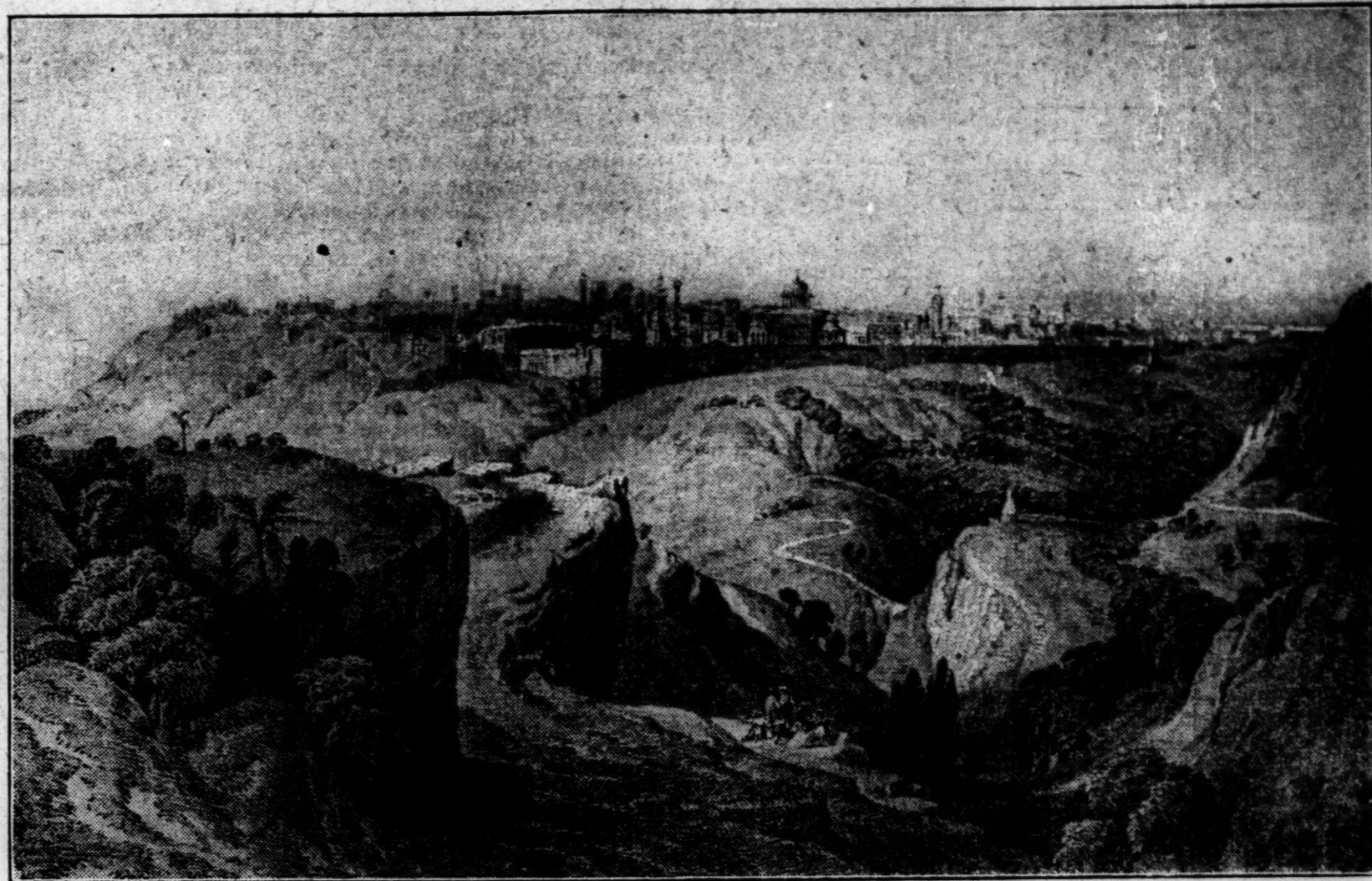
This phantom fowler is a dream
Of unawakened sense.
Then like a dream, with nets and all,
Be bold to bid him hence.

What has been, has been; nay, not so,
If found to be a lie;
A net of naught, O happy bird,
When thou art mounting high.

Go, haste thee to Love's secret place,
For there shalt thou forget
All that defiled or made a lie,
And find what has been yet.

Founded on Truth

For what we see in this life is not only a purpose and a work passing man's understanding; but that purpose followed and that work done in a way which man can understand. It is a life governed by its end and purpose in which shows or illusions have no place; founded on unshrinking, unexaggerated truth, facing everything as it is without disguise or mistake; and further, a life in which its purpose is followed with absolute indifference to whatever sacrifice it may cost.—Dean Church.



From the drawing by David Roberts, published by Petter, Galpin & Co., London, Paris and New York

Jerusalem From the Road Leading to Bethany

And when they came nigh to Jerusalem, unto Bethphage and Bethany, at the Mount of Olives, he sendeth forth two of his disciples, and saith unto them, Go your way into the village over against you: and as soon as ye be entered into it, ye shall find a colt tied, whereon never man sat; loose him, and bring him.

And they brought the colt to Jesus, and cast their garments on him; and he sat upon him. And many spread their garments in the way; and others cut down branches off the trees, and strawed them

in the way. And they that went before, and they that followed, cried, saying, Hosanna; Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord: Blessed be the kingdom of our father David, that cometh in the name of the Lord: Hosanna in the highest.

And Jesus entered into Jerusalem, and into the temple; and when he had looked round about upon all things, and now the eventide was come, he went out unto Bethany with the twelve.

And on the morrow, when they were come from Bethany, he was hungry. And seeing a fig tree

afar off having leaves, he came, if haply he might find any thing thereon: and when he came to it, he found nothing but leaves: for the time of figs was not yet. And Jesus answered and said unto it, No man eat fruit of thee hereafter for ever. And his disciples heard it.

And they came to Jerusalem: and Jesus went into the temple, and began to cast out them that sold and bought in the temple, and overthrew the tables of the moneychangers, and the seats of them that sold doves.—Mark xi, 1, 2, 7-15.

Old New England Stage Coaches and Their Drivers

A reader of The Christian Science Monitor sends two clippings relating incidents of old stage coaching days in New England. They are from the Cape Ann Advertiser of 1873 and the Salem Gazette of 1870. The following brief extracts from the articles lighten the statement of our correspondent, who remarks in his letter, referring to present day motor travel, that "no doubt some of the old coach horses would prick up their ears if they should appear on the road to Salem and Gloucester on some pleasant Saturday afternoon."

Of one of the stage coach drivers it was said that "he was as careful of his team as he was of the comfort and safety of his passengers. His long whip was seldom used, except now and then to drop gently, by way of reminder, upon the flank of a wheeler or leader, who was not 'up' in his part of the work, or, with the accuracy on the rifle shot to 'flip' off a tormenting green fly. His well-cared-for roadsters would readily accelerate their speed at the sound of his low and expressive "w-at," which they well understood."

"There are but few of the present day who have an adequate conception of the cares, duties and responsibilities of the old-time New England stage driver. They included, to put it in modern phrase, those of engineer, conductor, brakeman and express messenger. The transportation and delivery of packages and parcels of all

kinds, the collection and payment of large amounts of money, errands and commissions, even to the matching and purchase of a ribbon or a new piece of goods, were daily entrusted to them, and nothing in the shape of security was thought of, except that of their own professional and individual integrity. All such business was by them transacted promptly and correctly."

"Well is it remembered in the days long gone by in Salem, before the building of the railroad, when Jim Potter led off at 7 a. m. with his team of bays on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and his dapple grays on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, for Boston. Potter was very punctual when he had a full freight of 'very particular kind of folks'; but with a slim freight you could overtake him before he had gone four miles. Just before 8 a. m. Woodbury Page would be seen coming around the Common with his bays on the jump. He would swing round the corners and around the big tree in the Union Street stable yard. In a trice the bays were unhitched, the four milk-whites hitched on, and Page was off for Boston. Then came from the eastward, following Page, the team of Charles Cross, afterward driven by Albert Knight; and then came Ben Savory. One of the most famous of all the drivers was Lot Peach, who was a marvelous reinman. On leaving Boston, on his homeward trip, one afternoon, he was

asked, 'How will you get four green horses to Salem, Lot?' 'Drive 'em, to be sure,' said Peach; and drive them he did, hitching the four green ones to the pole, and his own horses on the lead, and down he came, and safely, too, eight-in-hand. On arriving at Salem, and landing his packages of gold at the bank, he swung the whole team around, in one of our not over wide streets, into the stable yard, to the horror of Sir William Manning, the superintendent was called, and to the delight of us boys, who, in the future, built air castles to be such a reinman as Lot Peach."

"Jim Potter, of whom we have spoken, . . . was assigned the honor of driving Lafayette on his visit to Salem in 1824. Potter, on this occasion, had an open barouche and a team of splendid horses and drove the distinguished Frenchman through to Newburyport."

"When Hon. Henry Clay made his visit to Salem, Page and his team of milk-whites was in attendance. When Mr. Clay left Salem it was from the residence of Hon. Nathan Silsbee, on Pleasant Street, and the team of four whites was at the door. As Mr. Clay, with the Reception Committee, came down the steps, he said to Page, 'I have heard a good deal of your fine roads and your fast teams, but as yet have seen none. I have now (looking at his watch) just one hour to meet an engagement in Boston. How long will it take you, Mr. Page, to put us in Boston?' Page replied, 'We will do

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Goldsmith's Lissoy

"Is this Lissoy, the sweet Auburn that we have known and loved since our childhood?" queries Black, in his biography of Oliver Goldsmith. "Lord Macaulay with a great deal of vehemence avers that it is not; that there never was any such hamlet as Auburn in Ireland; that 'The Deserted Village' is a hopelessly incongruous poem; and that Goldsmith in combining a description of a probably Kentish village with a description of an Irish ejection 'has produced some-

thing which never was, and never will be seen in any part of the world.' This criticism is ingenious and plausible, but it is unsound, for it happens to overlook one of the radical facts of human nature—the magnifying delusion of the mind in what is long remembered and remote. What was it that the imagination of Goldsmith, in his lifelong banishment, could not see when he looked back to the home of his childhood and his early friends and the sports and occupations of his

youth? Lissoy was no doubt a poor enough Irish village; and perhaps the farms were not too well cultivated; and perhaps the village preacher, who was so dear to all the country round, had to administer a thrashing to a certain graceless son of his; and perhaps Paddy Byrne was something of a pedant; and no doubt pigs ran over the 'nicely landed floor' of the inn; and no doubt the village statesmen occasionally indulged in a free fight. But do you think that was the Lissoy that Goldsmith thought of in his dreary lodgings in Fleet street courts? No. It was the Lissoy where the lad had first seen the 'primrose peep beneath the thorn'; where he had listened to the 'yosterious call of the bittern by the unfrequented river; it was a Lissoy still ringing with the glad laughter of young people in the twilight hours; a Lissoy forever beautiful, and tender, and far away. The grown up Goldsmith had not to go to any Kentish village for a model; the familiar scenes of his youth, regarded with all the wistfulness and longing of an exile, became glorified enough. 'If I go to the opera where Signora Colomba pour out all the mazes of melody,' he writes to Mr. Hodson, 'I sit and sigh for Lissoy's green side, and Johnny Armstrong's Last Good Night from Peggy Golden.'"

The Bell of Enoshima

Under a lofty open shed, with a tilted Chinese roof, the great bell is hung. I should judge it to be fully nine feet high, and about five feet in diameter, with lips about eight inches thick. The shape of it is not like that of our bells, which broaden toward the lips; this has the same diameter through all its height, and it is covered with Buddhist texts cut into the smooth metal of it. It is rung by means of a heavy swinging beam, suspended from the roof by chains, and moved like a battering ram. There are loops of palm fiber rope attached to this beam to pull it by; and when you pull hard enough, so as to give it a good swing, it strikes a molding like a lotus flower on the side of the bell. This it must have done many hundred times; for the square, flat end of it, though showing the grain of a very dense wood, has been battered into a convex disk with ragged protruding edges, like the surface of a long-used printer's mallet. The

priest makes a sign to me to ring the bell. I first touch the great lips with my hand very lightly; and a musical murmur comes from them. Then I set the beam swinging strongly; and a sound deep as thunder, rich as the bass of a mighty organ—a sound enormous, extraordinary, yet beautiful—rolls over the hills and away. Then swiftly follows another and lesser and sweeter billowing of tone; then another; then an eddying of waves of echoes. Only once was it struck, the astounding bell; yet it continues to sob and moan for at least ten minutes! And the age of this bell is six hundred and fifty years.—Lafcadio Hearn.

The Bible

It is the grandest group of writings in the world, put into the grandest languages of the world, translated afterward into every language in the Christian world, and is the guide of all the arts and acts of that world which have been fortunate and happy.—Ruskin.

Giving

'Tis not the weight of jewel or plate
Or the fondle of silk or fur;
'Tis the spirit in which the gift is rich,
As the gifts of the wise ones were;
And we are not told whose gift was gold,
Or whose was the gift of myrrh.—James Russell Lowell.

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—Henry Vaughan (Seventeenth Century).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, DEC. 23, 1916

EDITORIALS

MONDAY, Dec. 25, will be generally observed as Christmas Day, and that day's editions of The Christian Science Monitor will be omitted.

In a Great Crisis

THE position of a neutral power is always one of extreme difficulty. Its difficulty is, however, the price it pays for neutrality. It is impossible, as the world is constituted today, to escape the horrors of a terrific struggle, and to pay no toll towards the demands of the occasion. This fact was put with great force in the first of Mr. Lansing's statements, on Thursday last, when he declared that the rights of the country were becoming involved by the belligerents on both sides, and consequently that the country was being drawn towards war. It is precisely the invasion of what they deem those rights which have drawn more than half the world into the present struggle, and the question that is presented to every nation is, Is the invasion of your rights sufficient to demand intervention? The United States of America, through the mouth of their President, have declared that so far that point has not been reached. But the words of Mr. Lansing, sent from one end of the world to the other, gave the impression that the limit of the patience of the United States had been reached, and that the country stood on, as he said, the verge of war. The conditions which have caused such fateful developments are at present unknown, but it seems impossible that they can continue long unknown. A minister of Mr. Lansing's experience and responsibility cannot use words of such significance safely, in the midst of a cataclysm, and expect that their reverberation can be stopped, within a few hours, by a statement to the effect that they were so unfortunately chosen as to be open to misapprehension.

Only a few hours before Mr. Lansing spoke Mr. Wilson had forwarded his note, regarding a publication of the demands of the belligerents upon one another, to the Foreign Offices of each of these belligerents. Only a few hours before that, so to speak, Mr. Wilson had forwarded, without comment, to the belligerent Foreign Offices, a proposal of the Central Powers for an exchange of views on the subject of peace; and it was known that, in all the Foreign Offices of the Allies, there had been unquestioned satisfaction in the fact that he had not strained the relations of the United States with them, by adding anything in the nature of a proposal on his own account. The reticence and wisdom of this way of approaching a most delicate situation, this paper expressed its admiration for at the time. But, unfortunately, as we see it, the President permitted himself almost immediately afterwards to reverse this attitude by making a proposal on his own account. Nor were the conditions in which he made his own proposal even so favorable as those under which he might have added such a proposition to the note of the Central Powers when it was sent. It was generally admitted that to have added anything to the note of the Central Powers would have been to place the Government at Washington in as difficult a position on receiving a refusal, as it was bound to place the Allied Governments in giving a refusal. The wisdom of this was seen when one after another of the Allied Powers declined, courteously but with illuminating frankness, to consider the offer of the Central Powers; and the wisdom of it was accentuated when, a few days later, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, speaking in the name of the British Empire, to the House of Commons, added, in the most emphatic terms, his rejection to that of France, Italy, and Russia.

It was in the face of this decision that Mr. Wilson forwarded his note to the belligerents. It was felt everywhere, outside the United States, that he was taking a desperate chance, and this was seen to be the case when the English press spoke in measured condemnation of the act. The Times, for instance, is directed by a man whose friendship for the American people is undoubted, yet the organ of Lord Northcliffe did not hesitate to point out that the only possible reply to Mr. Wilson's offer, was the reply made by President Lincoln to the neutral powers, who strove to offer their good offices to him, during the war of the North and South. A paper politically poles asunder from The Times is The Daily Chronicle, but The Daily Chronicle, again, is a paper which has been, since its very start, one of the warmest exponents of the most friendly relations with Washington. The article in The Daily Chronicle contains a much more caustic denunciation than anything that The Times said, for it does not hesitate to speak of the President's action, coming right on the top of Mr. Lloyd George's speech, as an insult to the nation to which it is offered. Simultaneously with the unofficial repudiation of the President's proposal, by the English papers, came the delighted assurance of the German Ambassador, at Washington, that peace was an assured fact. Thus, the immediate effect of the President's intervention was an expression of undiluted satisfaction from an official representative of the powers who had instituted the peace proposals, and a bitter repudiation of them by the papers of one of the countries which had already rejected these proposals.

Now how, it is certain to be asked, did the President come to make an offer which has been received in such a way? The thing was not done hurriedly, nor was it done without repeated warnings of what would follow. It was, indeed, done after the President had himself more than once declared that to intervene prematurely would be more likely to prolong than to shorten the war; yet it was done in the very same breath, nearly, with which the Allied countries had declined the proposals of the Central Powers. Mr. Lansing's explanation is that it had nothing to do with the ordinary course of the war, but that it was prompted by the necessity of defending the rights of the United States, the assailing of which was threatening to involve the country in the war. Now it is obvious that

the country could only be involved in the war on one side or the other. Therefore the note would have to be read as an ultimatum to both sides to alter their conduct towards the United States. If, however, neither side were to give way, the position of the United States would be that it would be left on the verge of war with both sides, with the choice as to which it would throw its lot in with.

It cannot, however, be this which has caused Count Bernstorff to rejoice so completely, and the English papers to become openly denunciatory. It is a fact that, for whatever reason they may have, the Central Powers desire to make peace; whilst, for whatever reasons they may have, the Allies prefer an extension of the war. The Central Powers say that they made their appeal for peace, as countries forced into a war, from which they have emerged victorious, but this is not precisely the way in which to secure a consideration of their views. The Allied countries declare that they have rejected the proposal of the Central Powers because, having been surprised into war, and after having experienced heavy losses, they have now been able to recover from that surprise, and are in a position, in their opinion, to make the Central Powers pay for their aggression. Germany, in short, by common agreement, desires peace, and therefore the action of the President of the United States in an endeavor to secure peace is necessarily pleasing to Germany. On the other hand, the Allied Powers do not desire peace, under the present conditions, and frankly regard the action of the United States in remaining silent all through the days of their fighting for existence, and suddenly breaking through this silence, at the very moment when they believe that they are strong enough to secure the victory, as in the highest degree unfriendly and impartial. The Daily Chronicle, after giving what it considers various instances of this, sums its position up as follows, the President did not interfere to prevent crime, but has interfered to attempt to prevent the punishment of the criminal.

There is no need, whatever, at the moment, to decide between the belligerents, but it is necessary to state their point of view in order to get a clear conception of the position which has been reached. Mr. Wilson's note sums up exactly the policy of Mr. Bryan, but Mr. Bryan is a politician whose desire to accomplish good is frequently out of all proportion to his acknowledgment of facts. For this reason Mr. Bryan has been at the mercy of all the elements which have driven, for months past, as we have repeatedly shown, to entangle the President in the meshes of a premature declaration, and which appear to have temporarily succeeded. These elements have for their ultimate goal the estrangement of the English-speaking peoples, because they realize that it is these people who have carried the torch of civil and religious liberty round the globe. Consequently these elements have a greater aim than the mere discomfiture of the Allies in the present war. Their aim is sometimes a political, sometimes a social, sometimes a religious one, but in whatever way it shows itself there is no question as to its object. That object is to render null the battle won by the barons in the signing of Magna Charta; by the Puritans and Pilgrims, who sailed from Plymouth Hoe; by the common people under the leadership of Oliver Cromwell; by the colonists of New England and the South, under the generalship of George Washington; and finally expressed in the name of all the liberty loving people of the world, in the famous phrase of Abraham Lincoln, "a government of the people, by the people, for the people."

The Business Situation Reviewed

AN ELEMENT of caution has at last entered business activities that is significant of an eventual return to normal conditions. The signs of the times in this respect are more encouraging than at any other period within the last two years, or since the excited and unnatural upward-price trend of commodities began. The action of the various markets after the Central Powers' peace proposal indicated, to many seriously disposed business men, what might come to pass in the event of a cessation of the war. It was just enough of a warning to cause them, to a certain extent, to reef their sails. Whether there is any peace in sight or not, the larger interests of the business world are evidently determined to be prepared for it. A decidedly conservative course is, at any time, preferable to undue expansion and overreaching in an effort to get rich quickly. The most important event of this week, in its relation to business affairs, was the address of Mr. Lloyd George on the peace proposition. The speech had been awaited with intense interest. When delivered it did not seem to alter the determination of the conservative interests to pursue a safe course hereafter in all business affairs. Then came President Wilson's appeal to the belligerents to discuss terms of peace. These developments were responsible for the heavy selling of securities and commodities, and for the marked decline in prices in the markets. It is now expected that every effort will be made to bring conditions back to normal without causing any unnecessary jar of the world's business machinery. Whether the war continues indefinitely or not, it is held that there will be an end of it some time, and that the time to prepare for the change is when prosperity reigns.

Manufacturers and producers have never before been confronted with so many large questions at one time as are before them now. Two of these questions are the shortage of labor and the lack of transportation facilities. In no other year, probably, has there been so great a demand for labor of all kinds and so small a supply. Corporations have been obliged to compete for the needed help, to the financial disadvantage of the corporations and to the great advantage of labor. Wages have been advanced repeatedly, but the higher remuneration does not seem to increase the supply either of labor or of manufactured output. It is lamentable, but nevertheless true, that corporations in the past have experienced greater efficiency, on the part of their employees, when labor was plentiful and wages were much lower than at present. Now, that many employers have gone more than half way in the matter of remuneration, it seems only just that labor should respond with increased efficiency.

When Citizens Object to Saloons

MISUNDERSTANDING of the source from which he derives whatever power he may possess, or exercise, almost invariably accounts for the failure of a municipal official, elective or appointive, to recognize at all times his true relationship to the public. He does not see, or else, in certain circumstances, he forgets, that this relationship, in a democracy at least, is that which exists between master and man. In the United States much, perhaps too much, latitude is given the public servant, but sooner or later the official who abuses the power delegated to him is certain to be rebuked. It is the first duty of a licensing board in Boston, for instance, to look out, not for the interest of the distilling or brewing companies, or for the interest of the liquor retailer, but for the welfare of the public, in the placing of saloons. The intrusion of a licensed liquor establishment may change, and frequently does change, the whole character of a neighborhood. It may, and it frequently does, mean the difference between desirability and undesirability in a block or a street for residence, business, or other proper purposes. Consequently, no license should ever be granted for the opening of a saloon in a "dry" neighborhood until every interested resident of that neighborhood is given an opportunity to be heard by the licensing board.

And the burden of proof should be thrown upon the applicant for a license, not upon the people who believe they may be injuriously affected by its issuance. If it cannot be established, clearly and fully, that there is a popular demand for a licensed saloon in any district, the application should be dismissed. In no circumstances should the board permit a saloon to slip into a neighborhood uninvited or surreptitiously. And for their own protection, it would be wise for citizens to organize associations for the employment and maintenance of watchers whose duty it shall be to notify them when liquor intrusion is planned or contemplated. These watchers, cooperating with the Anti-Saloon League, would contribute largely to the effectiveness of the latter and to the promotion of prohibition sentiment.

Again, inquiry by a public official, or by a body of public officials, by the Licensing Board of Boston, for instance, into the church or denominational connection of witnesses who appear for or against the licensing of a saloon, is not only irrelevant but unbecoming. It is not the duty of such a body to raise a religious issue, to provoke religious prejudice, or to concern itself with any particular religious faith in conducting an examination pertaining to a license. It is the citizen, not the religionist, with whom the board is dealing in such a case. If the licensing board has conceived the idea that the body is appointed to serve the liquor interests, rather than to shield the citizen from the undue aggression of the liquor traffic, then it is time for a radical change in the composition of that body.

The ordinary citizen has a right, not only to claim protection from the invasion of his neighborhood by anything which he believes will contaminate or degrade it, but he has a right also to fair and proper dealing by officials who have been chosen to serve the interests of the community.

Our Village About Now

OUR village is almost anywhere in England. Those who have taken the open road, preferably on foot, and have wandered, preferably with no very fixed intent, over the highways and through the byways of the country, cannot fail to have noticed what a wonderful family likeness there is among all villages, especially the older ones. Materials differ, of course; there is the red stone of Cheshire; the gray stone of the fells in Lancashire and Yorkshire; the dull red brick and the tiled roofs of the East Riding; the "black and white" of Worcestershire and Warwickshire; and the wonderful creeper-covered glories of Surrey; but, everywhere, it is the same gathering together, and to those who live there, just Our Village.

The saddler and the parson,
And the man who keeps the inn,

and a long line of worthies come into view as welcome memories, changing places and changing villages without marring the picture. Not a few innkeepers, not a few postmasters, not a few "oldest inhabitants" go to make up for most people their recollection of an English village.

And, about now, when the last leaf is long off the giant trees around the glebe farm, when the days are at their shortest and the nights are at their longest, when the yews in the churchyard stand out strangely green against the old red brick of the tithe barn, is a good time to pass that way. The village is always welcome and welcoming at every hour, but it is specially good to get there late on an afternoon about now. The sun has sunk behind the low hills away to the west, there is just a trace of mist in the hollows and about the willows on the pool by the saw mill, and the lights begin to shine with warm glow through the little latticed windows of the cottages and the larger windows of the inn and the village shop. It is a time when the most people are about, for the farm laborer, who plans his day so much by the sun, is coming back from work, and now one and now another will stay in the light of some window, a common attraction in the country, to hail a friend and discuss with him matters of church and State.

And so one goes along the main street, the only street, past the inn with its familiar sign, fashioned by an artist whose name is shrouded in a welcome oblivion, past the little group of thatched-roof cottages, built up suddenly on a bank above the road, and so on, down the dip to the stream, which is always regarded as the village boundary. And here, hard by the ford, now supplanted by a wooden bridge, is the oldest house in the village. Its two little windows on either side of the ingle nook give a view, one way along the village street, the other up the hill along the road to the market town some miles away.

Now, it is from the top of this hill, where stands an old farmhouse, a landmark for many miles around, that the view of Our Village is most to be commended. And

so one crosses the bridge and goes up the hill. By this time it is as dark as it will be, and the stars are out, and, if the time be well chosen, the moon is rising above the tall larches which cover the hills near by. Here Our Village lies spread out below, the stream, the bridge, the white road winding down the hill and on through the High Street. All color is merged into varying shades of misty blue, checkered capriciously here and there with patches of light. And the dearest things about Our Village are its familiarity and the way it never changes. Night after night, the same lights are seen in the same places, and, if the moon is up, the gracious outline of church, and cottage, and barn shows up bravely in the pale light.

Notes and Comments

THE word "Realtor" has been coined in the United States, as a term applicable to a member in good standing of any real estate board subscribing to the standard of ethics formulated at a recent convention of organizations making a specialty of land transactions. But why "Realtor"? Why not "Realor," which would be simpler? The latter would have the additional advantage of encouraging produce men in good standing with their boards to insist upon being called "Wheators," "Cornors," "Porkors," or even "Hamors."

IT is, of course, welcome to note that the Central Control Board of Great Britain has decided that there shall be no extension of hours "for the sale and supply of intoxicating liquor in scheduled areas during the forthcoming Christmas season." To anyone, however, who will but consider it for a moment, is there not something essentially humorous, if it were not so pitiable, in this grave announcement? What, after all, can there possibly be, in anybody's idea of such occasions, which would render it desirable to afford in these times, as a solemn State or municipal provision, increased facilities for drunkenness?

ONE of the stock jokes of the professional humorist faces extinction. In New York City an umbrella service has been organized. If you need an umbrella, anywhere, day or night, according to the prospectus of this new beneficent institution, all you have to do is to step into one of the service stations and secure one, on the presentation of your membership card. When you are through with the umbrella, it can be left at a service station. If it is to be so easy to get an umbrella, what excuse remains for acquiring one unethically? The umbrella joke, however, could have been spared even before now.

THE vigorous, not to say heated, discussion which recently took place in the House of Lords over the proposal of the National Gallery Trustees to dispose of some of the "Turners," which the nation possesses in such vast quantities, and to use the proceeds to prevent "some very important 'Titians' going out of the country," would seem to have been more vigorous and more heated than the "danger" justified. At any rate, there is no immediate risk of the stock of "Turners" running out. Of the 20,000 examples of the famous artist in the national possession, about 18,000, it was stated in the course of the debate, have never been exhibited at all, the majority of them being hidden away in drawers, shelves and safes.

LORD CURZON'S explanation of the process by which the trustees hoped to accomplish their purpose did, to be sure, as was pointed out, sound rather like a conjuring trick. "A Turner," he said lightly, "comes out of the drawer, some other picture appears on the wall, and you get your artistic value under another name."

"COMPARISONS are odious" sometimes, yet often they serve admirably. For instance, one can buy in the United States post offices fifty 1-cent stamped envelopes, of fair quality, for 55 cents. This is at the rate of 2½ cents for a package of twenty-five envelopes. In some retail stores one pays 18 cents for a package of twenty-five small envelopes. To be sure, they are of better quality than those sold by the Government. The manufacturer who sells to the Government makes a profit; therefore the cost of the envelopes is less than 2½ cents, and the retailer can buy direct from the manufacturer. Allowing that the envelopes which the retailer offers are twice as good as those sold by the Government, and that they cost him 5 cents a package, is he not asking an exorbitant price at the 18-cent rate?

THE production of Ford automobiles will be reduced by about 25,000 as a result of the shutdown of the Ford factories, for the relief of railroad congestion, between Dec. 23, 1916, and Jan. 3, 1917. This will, of course, mean that the owners of high-priced cars will not have to turn out so often next summer as would otherwise have been the case, to let "Fords" go by. But there is a less agreeable side to the matter, for it also means that 42,000 workers affected by the order will lose in wages a sum aggregating about \$2,000,000. There would be no railroad congestion, by the way, if there were proper railroad management.

LEAVE it to the young-woman assistant in the children's room of an up-to-date public library in any big city of the United States to know something about "how the other half lives"! Library chiefs and social service workers may attend conventions and discuss the value of public libraries as an educational influence for the European immigrant in need of Americanization, but it is the American girls, contributing freely of time, and tact, and patience in order to get the good books of their libraries into the grimy hands of the toddlers from the tenements, who are really bearing much of the responsibility in the process of making "hyphenates" into true Americans.